INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
17

REGD. NO. B. 1965.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SI PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 13— BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

MOVE TO PROLONG "EMERGENCY" MEASURES.

Press And Unlawful Instigation Bills Introduced In Assembly.

NO FREE PRESS FOR THREE YEARS?

Attempts To Take Bills Over To February Or March

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

The Legislative Assembly held the first business meeting to-day when six Government Bills were introduced.

Just before the House sat the lobby discussions revealed the fact that while the Government had taken its stand on the Viceroy's statement that special legislation with regard to Press and Unlawful Instigation should be placed before the House at the earliest opportunity some members did not anticipate such an early introduction of the measures while they found from the text of the Bills that both were limited to one year with discretion in the case of the Press Bill to keep it alive for two or three years and that the Bills merely reproduced the provisions of the two Ordinances. Some non-official members were discussing the question whether any motion could be brought before the House which had not been previously admitted by the President who still remained to be elected. They were accordingly discussing the Business Rules on the subject. Lobby discussions also revealed that an attempt would be made to table dilatory motions to mark time and to take the Bills over to February or March but whether these attempts will succeed remains to be seen.—A. P.

PRESS BILL IN ASSEMBLY

"Objects And Reasons."

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

The following statement of "Objects and Reasons" is appended to the Press Bill introduced in the Assembly to-day by the Home Member:—

"His Excellency the Governor-General published in a "Gazette Extraordinary" dated 23rd December, 1930, a statement of the reasons which moved him, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Section 72 of the Government of India Act, to make and promulgate an Ordinance (X of 1930) to provide for the better control of the Press and of unauthorised newssheets and newspapers. He stated that it was the policy of many newspapers consistently to encourage the Civil Disobedience Movement, and thus to foster the conditions of disorder and that a section of the Press was giving direct or indirect incitement to violent and revolutionary crime. His Excellency the Governor-General at the same time announced his intention of bringing the matter before the Central Legislature at the earliest opportunity. Experience has shown that propaganda in furtherance of subversive movements and of crimes of violence is also carried on by means of leaflets, pamphlets, bulletins and the like, and the Ordinance, therefore, included powers for the control of printing presses and of unauthorised newsppapers and newssheets.

The Bill is designed to secure the powers conferred by the Ordinance and to give them the duration for a period of one year with power to the Governor-General in Council to extend it if necessary for a year at a time, for a further period of two years.

Sub-clause (1) of Clause 4 sets out in detail the objectionable matter which falls within the general scope of the Bill. It reproduces in Clauses (A) to (F) the provisions of sub-Section (1) of Section 4 of the Indian Press Act of 1910, and in Clauses (E) to (H) adds further matter which it is considered necessary to bring within the scope of the Bill.

CONTROL OF PRESSES.

Clauses 3 to 6 provide for the control of printing presses and are based on Sections 3 to 6 of the Indian Press Act 1910. The scheme of these Clauses is briefly as follows:—

Sub-Clause (1) of Clause 3 provides that keepers of printing presses making a declaration for the first time under Section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867, will be required to deposit security unless the Magistrate sees fit to dispense with it.

By Sub-Clause (3) of the same Clause if any printing press already in operation is used for printing objectionable matter the keeper may be required by the local Government to deposit security.

Under Clause 4 the security given in respect of any Press may be forfeited, in whole or in part, if the Press is used for the printing of objectionable matter.

By Sub-Clause (2) the declaration made under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 in regard to the press becomes automatically cancelled ten days after the forfeiture and thereafter.

FRESH DECLARATIONS.

By Clause 5 if the keeper makes a fresh declaration he may be required to furnish enhanced security. Under Clause 6 if the printing press is again used for the printing of objectionable matter the enhanced security, the printing press and all documents containing the objectionable matter may be forfeited by order of the Government.

Clauses 7 to 10 provide similar machinery for the control of newspapers and are based on Sections 8 to 11 of the Indian Press Act, 1910. When a second order of forfeiture has been passed against the publisher of a newspaper, sub-clause (2) of Clause 1 provides that no further declaration under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, may be made in respect of the newspaper without the permission of the local Government. Clauses 11 and 12 provide penalties for keeping or using a printing press and for publishing a newspaper when security has been required, but not deposited.

DEFEATING EVASIONARY TACTICS.

Clauses 15 to 18 are supplementary to Clauses 3 to 12, and are intended to defeat various ways of evading these clauses as by the use of duplicating devices which are not printing presses, by the broadcasting of leaflets which are not newspapers, and by the publication of newspapers in respect of which no declaration is made under the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867. The procedure in these cases is more summary. Clauses 19 to 22 give power to seize objectionable documents which are in circulation similar provisions already exist in Section 99-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, in Section 191-A of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and in Section 27-A and 27-B of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898. But these relate chiefly to seditious documents, and do not affect much of the matter described in Sub-Clause (1) of Clause 4. Clauses 23 to 27 reproduce Sections 17 to 21 of the Indian Press Act, 1910, and provide for a reference to the High Court in cases of forfeiture, ordered under Clauses 4, 6, 8, 10 and 19. Clause 33 will merge the Indian Press and Unauthorised Newssheets and Newspapers Ordinance, 1930, into the Indian Press Act, proposed by the Bill.

UNLAWFUL INSTIGATION BILLS.

Home Member Limits It To One Year.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

The following is a statement of objects and reasons appended to the Unlawful Instigation Bill, introduced in the Assembly by the Home Member to-day:—

His Excellency the Governor-General published in a 'Gazette Extraordinary' of the 23rd December 1930 a statement of the reasons, which moved him in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by

(Continued on page 5).

MEXICO IN GRIP OF EARTHQUAKE

Sharpest Tremors Experienced

SEVERAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Mexico City.—Sharpest earthquake tremors ever experienced threw the City into great confusion late in the evening yesterday and lasted over two minutes. Population ran into streets expecting that buildings would collapse. Peculiar yellow light was seen in sky, accompanied by flashes of lightning. The disturbance followed a big drop in thermometer and intense cold, many residents seeing snow for the first time in their lives.

CASUALTIES.

At least one person is dead and four have been injured as a result of the earthquake shock which started fires in two parts of city. Inhabitants were panicstricken. Electric lights were extinguished, powerlines broken and telephones interrupted.—Reuter.

Earthquake Rocks Vera Cruz

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Vera Cruz.—A violent earthquake of long duration rocked Vera Cruz and caused a great alarm. Other towns also felt shock.—Reuter.

MR. MUNSHI'S VISIT TO ALLAHABAD

Postponed For A Day

Mr. K. M. Munshi, who was to proceed to Allahabad on Thursday to see Pandit Motilal Nehru in connection with the boycott movement in the City, has postponed his going in view of developments that are likely to take place to-day. (Friday).

DELHI CONGRESS HOUSE RAIDED.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

The police raided the local Congress office to-night and arrested three persons, two of whom come from Bihar and the other from Bengal, who had enrolled themselves as volunteers only yesterday. The charges against them are not known.—A. P.

LATHI CHARGE ON PICKETS AT PESHAWAR

Armed Police Patrol Streets

CLOTH MARKET DESERTED

PESHAWAR, Jan. 14.

Following yesterday's disturbance in city due to picketing, foreign cloth merchants held a meeting to-day. While the meeting was in progress volunteers from Charsadda posted themselves at three centres, namely Pipalmandi, Chowk Bazaar and Kassa Khani and began picketing and raised the usual revolutionary cries. They were asked by the police to disperse and on their refusal the police made a lathi charge.

The exact number of those injured is not known. Six Sevasamiti scouts rendered first aid, and removed to the hospital a few who had sustained broken limbs. Cloth shops were immediately closed and cloth-market was deserted. One volunteer is stated to have been arrested, others having been dispersed as a result of the lathi charge. Armed police are patrolling the affected areas. The gates are open.—A. P.

SANTA CRUZ "DICTATOR" ARRESTED.

SANTACRUZ, Jan. 15.

Sjt. Chaganlal Yogi, "Dictator" of Santacruz Congress Committee, was arreted at 9 p. m. at his residence. He was removed to the Bandra Lock up by the Police. It is understood that he will be charged under Section 17 (1) and 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

FINDLAY SHIRRAS AGAIN

Wants To Penalise Students For Honouring Sholapur Martyrs

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 15.

Principal Shirras of Gujarat College has now again come in the lime-light. Except five or ten students all being absent on 13th inst., as a protest against the execution of Sholapur leaders, Principal Shiras has to-day put a notice on College Board, asking all students who remained absent to show their reasons for remaining absent by Saturday next.

He has promised to take further action in due course.

PURSHOTTAMDAS TRICUMDAS ASSAULTED

Two Unknown Europeans As Assailants

INCIDENT ON DONGERSEY ROAD

Serious case of assault occurred on Thursday night when Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas was the victim at the hands of two Europeans. It appears that Sjt. Tricumdas accompanied by Sjt. Navin Khandwalla was driving along Dongersey Road at about 9-30 when a car with two European occupants came up from behind. One of the Europeans, all of a sudden, peremptorily ordered Mr. Purshottamdas to move on his car. Mr. Purshottamdas of course resented this and asked him to mind his own business. One of the occupants got out of the car and gave a straight blow on Mr. Purshottamda's face. Mr. Purshottamdas and Mr. Khandwalla got out of their car and demanded his name. Thereupon the European gave another blow to Mr. Purshottamdas which made him reel and he began to bleed profusely and fell down.

Mr. Khandwalla had to drag Mr. Purshottam out from below the wheel of the car of the Europeans who drove off. Subsequently Mr. Purshottamdas injuries were attended to by a surgeon.

"DROWN COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES"

Sankey In A Poetic Mood

SIKH DELEGATE DISCONTENTED WITH COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT AND WANTS MORE SEATS

BHOPAL INSPIRED BY PREMIER'S PERSONALITY!

The Round Table Conference met in Committee to-day, Mr. MacDonald presiding.

Lord Sankey introduced the Federal Structure Sub-Committee's report and drew attention to the clauses relating to the provision for the responsibility of the executive. He metaphorically compared the Sub-Committee's report with a small plant which had grown from the seed sown by Mr. MacDonald. Lord Sankey urged the delegates not to trample on it, but to take it back to India and transplant it kindly Indian soil. It might want prunning at times, but he had no misgivings regarding its future. India would see it grow into a great protecting and sheltering tree.

PRINCES MAKING SACRIFICES.

The Nawab of Bhopal expressed Princes' gratification that Federation proposals which the Simon Report and Government of India's despatch regarded as being dim and distant had been translated into practical issue for which they could work in confidence. Its attainment was now finally assured. Princes throughout had demonstrated in a most practical manner their willingness and even anxiety to make sacrifices for the common good of India. People of States were not yet fitted in all directions to hold their own with people of British India. He appealed to all concerned that advantage should not be taken of the fact that they were comparatively undeveloped and underpopulated.

SUBJECTS OF STATES.

Nawab of Bhopal declared that constitutional position of subjects of States as well as question of paramountcy lay outside ambit of present discussion, but the latter question should be settled in consultation with the Viceroy without further loss of time, and terms and methods by which the States were to enter the Federation must be embodied in treaties between the Crown and individual States.

Outstanding details of the federal structure could be worked out in small Committees in India and elsewhere. They could therefore confine themselves to decisions on questions of principle, in the knowledge that they laid foundations of self-governing Dominion of India.

DROWN DIFFERENCES.

Bhopal concluded with two appeals, firstly to his "respected brethren" to drown communal differences in the deep sea and emerge from the Conference as united and homogeneous body, happy, contented, strong, pure and ready to work out destinies of "our India", and secondly to the British Government and British political parties to whose representatives he paid a warm tribute. Bhopal declared that throughout the proceedings they had been impressed by Britain's fundamental desire to hear India's claim with respect, equity and justice, while Mr. MacDonald's personality had been perpetual inspiration.

Bhopal finally appealed to the Prime Minister to throw courage and patriotism into the channels of constructive work, which would now lie open. "It is for you to speak words which will link India and Britain eternally by ties of affection and goodwill. India awaits your announcement with bated breath. I am sure that Britain will not disappoint her."—Reuter.

PREMIER'S HINT TO KEEP MUM.

The Committee agreed to Mr. MacDonald's suggestion that in view of shortness of time, speeches should be limited and speakers should not duplicate speeches to-day and at subsequent plenary session.

Mr. Fazul Huq read statement on behalf of Aga Khan, who is sick, regretting that a settlement of outstanding Hindu-Moslem differences had not been reached and repeating that no advance was practicable and possible either in the Provinces or Central Government without adequate safeguards for Muslims.

LIVING PICTURE.

Colonel Haksar said that he was convinced that when finishing touches were added, there would be produced, not so much beautiful picture, as living one. Therefore the bulk of the present proposals should be gladly and wholeheartedly adopted in order to create the necessary atmosphere for developments still to come.—Reuter.

SIKHS DISSATISFIED WITH SETTLEMENT

They Want More Seats

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Sikhs' view of last night's hitch in proceedings of Round Table Conference was explained by their delegate Ujjal Singh in an interview with Reuter. He explained that the Sikhs demanded a minimum of 24 per cent. of the total seats in the Punjab Legislature, yet, the ultimate proposals did not give them even twenty per cent. "Thus there is no question of only one seat preventing agreement."

Ujjal Singh added that Sikhs could even consider an offer which did not give them even 20 per cent. knowing as they did the feeling of their community and that not a single Sikh would accept it. If it was a question of protection for minorities and if the proposals were thdust on them, they would prefer no reservation of seats in the Punjab and would leave th eProvince open to all communities.

They submited that it was not part of the duty of Minorities Subcommittee to provide protection for majority community or to create by statute a group of 50 per cent as in case of Moslems.—Reuter.

"CEASE POLICE TYRANNY AND GRANT GENERAL AMNESTY"

First Prerequisite Of British Getting A Hearing In India

"NEW LEADER'S" COMMENTS ON CONSTITUTION MONGERING AT LONDON

Special to the "Chronicle."

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford has begun a series of articles in "New Leader" based on his recent ten weeks stay in India. In his first contribution he indicates tremendous powers over the masses wielded by the personality of Gandhi. Mr. Brailsford says that Indians have a capacity for devotion to leaders which the Westerners cannot parallel.

The paper elsewhere says that Sankey's report on Federal Structure. Sub-Committee's gives fresh evidence of the rapidity with which British opinion has been forced to travel to meet Indian demand.

The paper emphasises that unless sincere attempt is made to meet the Conference demands the Round Table Conference's efforts are in vain. The Government is blind to the first prerequisite for obtaining hearing in India for any proposals it is prepared to make—general amnesty for political prisoners and cessation of its police tyranny. Most venerated leaders of people are in gaol and in view of this the constitution—mongering of the Round Table Conference is remote as the stars.

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY.

Be True To Mahatma And Observe Non-Violence.

K. F. NARIMAN'S APPEAL

Sjt. Nariman who was released from Nasik jail on Tuesday has issued the following appeal:—

After having preserved a non-violent atmosphere for so many months, it is really deplorable to find contrary tendencies exhibited by the Bombay crowds recently. We can quite appreciate that at times the provocation and excitement appears to be so great as to require almost superhuman efforts to restrain. We are also aware that under similar circumstances, a British or a Western mob would perhaps go much further.

With all that we cannot forget that we have adopted non-violence as a creed and we, as honest followers of Mahatmaji, are expected to observe it with a religious sanctity instead of copying the wicked example of the West. We ought to set a better example to them. Just as it is a greater virtue to avoid sin in the midst of temptations, so it would be more spiritual and creditable for us to maintain peace and calm even in the most irritating and provoking circumstances.

NOT FAIR TO BLAME CONGRESS

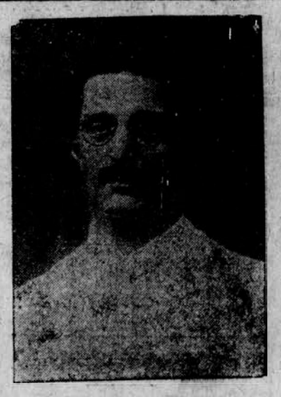
But it is not fair to blame the Congress for this unfortunate change. It is significant that the atmosphere has become more surcharged, only after the beneficial influence of Congress propaganda for peace and non-violence is removed by indiscriminate suppression of all its activities even from the official view-point good or bad, legal or illegal. With the sobering control of the Congress, until very recently, even much larger crowds under more exciting and provoking circumstances behaved so splendidly as even to extort admiration from the worst critics of the Congress.

To-day even a meeting, called to impress upon the people the importance and necessity of strictly adhering to non-violence would nevertheless be invaded by the "Lathi Battalion", and conveners awarded barbarous sentences for the "heinous offence" of attempting to restore peace, and calm atmosphere through the illegally declared Congress organisations. The statement seems absurd, still it correctly describes the present situation without any exaggeration. In spite of such handicaps and difficulties be it said to the credit of several Congress workers and leaders that they are attempting their best.

"A DIGNIFIED EXPRESSION OF PROTEST."

It is particularly necessary to impress that "A Hartal" is a dignified and peaceful method of expressing our resentment, protest and sympathy; but in order to serve its purpose the observance must be absolutely voluntary, non-violent and spontaneous. It would be more effective and impressive even to have a partial "hartal" of genuine sympathisers than to force it on unwilling persons to make it appear more complete. Such solemn and mournful occasions ought not to be marred by unseemly scenes of rowdyism and violence as such demonstrations, instead of honouring, would rather insult the memory of dead martyrs, and thus would defeat their original purpose.

Those who cannot restrain their feelings would render far better service to the cause by refraining from participating in these demonstrations. Although the fault is often on both sides, I do hope that this earnest appeal will not fall on deaf ears; at least so far as the citizens are concerned.



K. F. NARIMAN

MISS KHURSHEDBEN NAOROJI JAILED.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 15.

Miss Khurshedben Naoroji, who was arrested at a village in Dholka Taluka under Section 143, I. P. C. and Ordinance 11 has been sentenced to four month's simple imprisonment and Rs. 150 fine or in default one month and a half more. She has been placed in the "A" Class.—A. P.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A trained FIRE INSURANCE ASSISTANT for the Fire Department. Apply stating age qualifications to: R. G. DAS & CO., P. O. Box 2378, Calcutta.
A 2322

WANTED An ARTIST, fully conversant with Commercial Designing. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 604, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2361

WANTED—AGENTS to sell Naumann Sewing Machines on cash and hire. Cash security essential. Apply sharp, Post Box No. 2049, Bombay 2.
A R 4133

WANTED AN AGENT, financially sound, to sell Matches in Hyderabad State on Commission basis. Present sale in the state approximately two hundred and fifty cases per month. Commission amounts to one thousand rupees. Only merchants dealing in this line need apply to Box No. 605, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4134

WANTED—An educated resident GOVERNESS in an Indian family. Salary and all found. Please apply with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 591, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4102

WANTED—AGENTS and CANVASSERS for a First Class Indian Life Office on Liberal Terms. Apply to Box No. 558, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4013

WANTED—A few permanent ORGANISERS at Mofussil on Rs. 50/- plus Rs. 25/- to organise the sale of packed and loose tea through agents. Candidates ready to keep a small cash security need apply with anna stamp. PEKOE AGENCY (1930). LTD. 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Houses & Flats To Let.

FLATS—Near Panalal Terraces, Grant Road, 54 D. One Drawing, Two Bed Rooms, One Dining Room, Kitchen, Bath, etc. Rs. 70 to 75. Apply within.
C R4130

Educational

LEARN SHORTHAND by Post in 6 weeks. Alphabet in 15 minutes. Booklet free. INDIAN COLLEGE, Peddapuram, Godavari.
E R4086

Profession.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
0th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE VIRGIN MILLS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 216 (2) of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, a GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 26th January, 1931, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of laying before the meeting a statement in the prescribed form containing the prescribed particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the liquidation.

B. K. S. AIYAR,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 13th Jan. 1931.
2347

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 217 (1) of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, the FINAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Hari Buildings, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1931, at 3 p.m. for the purpose of laying before the meeting an account of the winding up, showing how the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company has been disposed of, for giving any explanation thereof and for determining by Extraordinary Resolution under Section 242 (1) (b) the manner in which the books and documents of the Company are to be disposed of.

B. K. S. AIYAR,
Hon. Liquidator.
Bombay, 13th January, 1931.
2349

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE WESTERN INDIA CHEMICAL WORKS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 216 (2) of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, a GENERAL MEETING of the Western India Chemical Works, Limited, (in voluntary liquidation) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 26th January, 1931, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of laying before the Meeting a statement in the prescribed form, containing the prescribed particulars with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the liquidation and of passing, if thought fit, as required by Section 234 of the Indian Companies Act, the following resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That the compromises with some of the contributories as mentioned in the list 'A' hereto arrived at by the Liquidators with the approval of the Creditor Bank in respect of all monies due to the Company be and are hereby sanctioned and confirmed." A list of the compromises arrived at will be open to the inspection of the Contributories at the Registered Office of the Company during the office hours till the date of the meeting.

B. K. S. AIYAR.
J. L. MEHTA.
Joint Liquidators.
Bombay, 13th Jan. 1931.
2348

NOTICE.

This is to advertise that Mr. VEERBHADRAN, of Secunderabad was never employed as our Agent or Sub-Agent and the public are hereby warned not to deal with said Veerbhadran for and on our behalf nor in our name.

For Auto Industria,
Partner.
Dated 15-1-31.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

The following quantities of sandalwood more or less will be sold by public auction on the dates and at the places given below:—

Description	Approximate quantity in Tons.	Places of sale	Date of sale.
Coorg Sandalwood	300	Fraserpet	2-2-1931.
Madras Sandalwood	57	Vellore	5-2-1931.
Madras Sandalwood	408	Tirupattur	7-2-1931.
Madras Sandalwood.	370	Satyamangalam	10-2-1931.

NOTE:—Fraserpet is 55 miles by road from Mysore. Satyamangalam is 42 miles by road from Coimbatore station on the South Indian Railway. Tirupattur and Vellore are railway stations on the South Indian Railway.

For terms and details of classes and quantities, apply as under:—

Coorg sales—Chief Forest Officer, Direction Division, Mercara.
Satyamangalam.—District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore, Coimbatore.
Tirupattur and Vehore.—District Forest Officer, Vellore.
2363

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipts No 5101 in respect of five ordinary Shares Nos. 421836 to 421840 of The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Bai Frenny Khudabksh Irani has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within fifteen days from the date hereof otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipts will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

R4129

Tender.

NOTICE.

BIJAPUR—MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supply of Kerosene Oil of good quality of about 1,400 tins, each tin containing 4 Imperial gallons F. O. R. Bijapur, for the financial year from 1-4-1931 to 31-3-1932. The tenders should reach the Undersigned on or before the 21st February, 1931.

An earnest money of Rs. 200/- should be sent along with the tenders.

CHIEF OFFICER,
Municipal Borough, Bijapur.
Bijapur, 12-1-1931.
2359

NOTICE.

BIJAPUR—MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 600 to 700 tons of the best kind of Singareni, Bengal and C. P. Coal F.O.R. Bijapur Railway Station and at the Bhutnal Tank, which is situated at a distance of 6-1/2 miles from the Railway Station for the Bijapur water works for the financial year 1931-1932. The tenders should reach the Undersigned with a deposit of Rs. 200/- on or before the 21st February 1931. Rates for supply of coal at the Bijapur Railway Station and also at the Tank should be quoted separately.

CHIEF OFFICER,
Municipal Borough, Bijapur.
12-1-1931.
2360

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the Right of Skinning Dead Animals for one, three, five and ten years alternately commencing from 1st April 1931 will be received upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 26-1-31.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner superscribed "Tenders for the Right of Skinning Dead Animals" and delivered at the Chief Accountant's office, Municipal Offices, Fort.

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., will be issued on payment of one rupee to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

Names of all partners of the Firm should be mentioned in the tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer
Public Health Dept.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 13-1-31.
2358

Tender.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.
STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS for the annual supplies will be received by the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, for the year 1931-32 ending 31st March, 1932, on or before the dates mentioned above each group.

Tenders should be addressed to the Chief Officer and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant not later than 4 p.m. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope and the No. of the Schedule and the name of the articles should clearly be stated thereon.

DATE 14-2-1931, SATURDAY.

		Earnest Money to be paid with Tender.
1.	Stationery:—Foolscap, Brown and Blotting Papers	30-0-0
2.	Stationery:—Carbon Paper and Ribbons	10-0-0
3.	Canvas Hose Pipe Flax—for ordinary use	20-0-0
4.	Canvas Hose Pipe Flax—Superior quality for Fire Brigade use	35-0-0
5.	C. I. Articles—Manhole and Gulley Trap Covers and Foot Steps, etc.	125-0-0
6.	Kerosine Oil	300-0-0
7.	Chlorine Gas Liquid	50-0-0
8.	Lead Pig and Lead Wool	15-0-0
9.	Electric Lamps	10-0-0
10.	Electric Goods (Accessories)	10-0-0

DATE 19-2-1931, THURSDAY.

		Earnest Money to be paid with Tender.
11.	Motor Trucks, Tyres and Tubes	50-0-0
12.	Motor Accessories	25-0-0
13.	Lubricating Oil and Greases	125-0-0
14.	Motor Oils	50-0-0
15.	Packing Ordinary	70-0-0
16.	Packing Special	75-0-0
17.	Pesterine	35-0-0
18.	Petrol	180-0-0
19.	Cement	60-0-0
20.	Disinfectants	75-0-0

1. The specification and tender forms can be had from the Store Keeper on application on payment of Re. 1. TENDER FORMS WILL NOT BE SENT BY V. P. P.

2. Tender deposit should not be enclosed in the sealed cover, but should be separately paid in the Office of the Chief Accountant and receipt obtained.

3. Tenderers shall have to fill in their rates and the amount against each item and the total worked out, distinctly. Any irregularity on this point and any tender received late may justify the rejection of the tender. Erasures or corrections in figures should be initiated and the amount stated in words.

4. All the samples in respect of the tenders lodged in the manner prescribed above should be sent separately to the Store Keeper giving reference to the tender for which they are meant.

5. Tenderers wishing to give any particulars about the articles offered by them are particularly requested to write such particulars separately for each individual schedule and not embody them in one general letter.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
Date 13-1-31.
2353

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
Last day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WITH
LILY DAMITA, ERNEST TORRENCE, RAQUEL TORRES.
A Great Cast, a Million Dollar Production—a Sensation of sensations.
HEAR HALL ELUJAH SUNG BY AN ENTIRE CONGREGATION
WATCH THE OLD PERUVIAN DANCE STAGED BY LILY DAMITA.

To-morrow's Gigantic Attraction
At ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
One of the best quality picture of the year will be screened in harmony with specially fitted electric music
DISCARDED LOVE
To-morrow at 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 P. M. Five Shows.
A Mighty Mammoth Film of
SURYA PRAKASH FILM Co.,—Byculla.
Full of tempestuous episodes, bubbling with boisterous life, thrilling with action, throbbing in every inch.

Grand Opening! New Play!!
At The BOMBAY THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.
Saturday 17th—at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
Sunday 18th—at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
कुमारी १९३१
OR MISS 1931
A wonderful Marathi Stage—Talkie at Cinema rates.
HEROINE:—Mr. Chapekar B. A., BOY-ACTOR:—'Jackie Coogan' Ram Apte.
Bombay Natika Sangit Mandali.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Office opposite the Crawford Market.

A lot of old arms and ammunition consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers, cartridges, swords, bayonets, etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT (G. I. P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th January, 1931, at 2/30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

Bags of cotton seed, hirda, wheat, rice, juwari, bajri, linseed, castor-seed, toor, groundnut seed, dry chillies, empty bottles, leather pieces, cement, oil, cakes, bales of cotton and cotton piecegoods, cases of baggage, iron nails and cycle accessories, crate of empty jars, bundles of rubber tubes, papers, gunny-bags, Manila rope and iron bars, jar of acid, wooden planks, basket of glass beads, iron scrape and empty casks and sweeping grain and other various articles, etc., etc.

N. B.—50 per cent. Cash Deposit. Delivery against balance within 10 days.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

PATHE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.
DOROTHY MACKAILL
AT HER BEST
In

The most Thrilling story of the turf ever screened.
DRURY LANE'S GREATEST HIT
with
ALL-TALKING GOLFING COMEDY
PATHE AUDIO REVIEW
MICKEY MOUSE
PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE
IT'S A GREAT SHOW
PATHE

Amusements.

Globe Cinema
Sandhurst Road.
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
First Instalment!
10 Thrilling Reels!
"THE JADE BOX"
with
FRANCIS FORD
JACK PERRIN,
and LOUISE LORRAINE
NEXT SATURDAY
Last Instalment—Last 10 reels of "THE JADE BOX"

THE CAPITOL
(Bombay's Best Talkie House)
TO-MORROW
GRAND THIRD ANNIVERSARY ATTRACTION!
100 per cent musical comedy.

THREE cheers and a tiger for the fastest picture ever screened! It's the Best News in Years—
GOOD NEWS
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer All TALKING PICTURE

WITH
Bessie Love, Cliff Edwards, Mary Lawlor, Gus Shy, etc.

Rialto Talkies
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
The most youthful and exciting song and love feast of the year!
CHILDREN of PLEASURE!
All Talking Singing Dancing Pictur
TO-MORROW

THE WORLD KNOWN SINGER,
SANGIT RATNA ABDUL KARIMKA
whom the title, 'Sangitratnapraya' was conferred upon by all songsters of Mysore State will perform
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
of Hindustani and Karnatki scientific music at
Blavatsky Lodge
French Bridge, Chaupatty,
on
SATURDAY, 17-1-31 at 8-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, 18-1-31 at 4 p.m.
Rates of tickets: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 (exclusive of tax)
Plans of tickets open at Shree Sarasvati Sangit Vidyalaya, Kalbadevi Road near Post Office.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

SATURDAY, January 17.

Sangit Ratna Abdul Karimkhan's concert, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, 8-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1 p.m. to 1-40 p.m.: Bombay market opening rates and gramophone records

7 p.m.: Talk on Islam by Moulvi M. A. L. Munir, and vocal music by V. S. Vaze.

THE PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Parsi Central Association announced to be held to-day (Friday) has been postponed to Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m.

RLY. PASS ROUND.

Mr. Ebrahim Shivji writes from 91, Galagully, P. O. Chinch Bander:—"I have found one B. B. & C. I. Rly. pass. The owner should write with particulares to enable me to deliver it at satisfaction."

GERMAN CLASSES.

German Classes will be conducted by Prof. G. M. Jadhav in the rooms of the Bombay Medical Union, Blavatsky Lodge Building, First Floor French Bridge, Chowpatty on:—Sundays from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. (S. T.); Mondays from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.; Tuesdays from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.; Thursdays from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.

WAMAN KABADI CONGRATULATED.

—:o:—

A meeting of dock workers and merchants was held last night at Surat Street, Dana Bunder, Mandvi, to congratulate Sjt. Waman Kabadi on his release from the Yeravda Jail. Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presided.

Sjt. Jamnadas said there was now no doubt of Sjt. Kabadi's innocence since the High Court had testified to it by his acquittal. The Magistracy in the country had it seemed become subservient to the Executive, and they had the spectacle of innocent people being convicted. He assured the workers that the Congress stood for the masses, that is for the peasants and the factory and other workers and it was upto them to work in the Congress and win Freedom from their exploiters, whether white or brown.

Mr. Kabadi said every person rotting in jails to-day was as innocent as Nagindas Master, Nariman and Kabadi. They were at least sent to jail after the executive had enacted the farce of a trial. But, what could they say of the incarceration of Mahatmaji, who to-day ruled over the hearts of 33 crores of the people of India! He was to-day rotting behind the bars of Yeravda.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS

Ghorpade Defeats Harvey

The Western India Tennis Tournament provided spectators with many interesting matches yesterday. Ghorpade had to go all out to defeat Harvey, who played remarkably well. The final set went to fourteen games before a decision was reached. In the Men's Doubles Ghorpade and Khardekar were up against an unknown pair in Wanarse and Karman, who kept their move experienced opponents on the defensive in the first set. Playing with great pace in the second set Ghorpade and Khardekar won after conceding three games.

Miss Woodbridge, who hails from Bangalore, displayed much skill in defeating Mrs. Mackenzie in two straight sets. Both players controlled their drives and indulged in a hard hitting game, which would have done credit to a Men's Singles. The following are the results:—

P. N. Pereira beat M. N. Pandya (6—3) (6—2).

Shellenberger beat Vigors (6—0) (6—0).

Miss Woodbridge beat Mrs. Mackenzie (7—5) (10—8.)

Hampton beat Batterburg (6—3) (6—3).

Gonsalves beat McLeod (6—4) (6—4).

Ghorpade beat Harvey (3—6) (6—3) (8—6).

Chief of Jath W. O. Laxmichand Shah.

Suntook beat Merchant (6—2) (6—2).

Ghorpade and Khardekar beat Wanarse and Karman (6—4) (6—3).

A. C. Pereira and A. G. Gupte beat Hodgkinson and Pinto (6—3) (6—3).

T. W. Brough and M. Fox beat Hardcastle and Octtegen (6—1) (6—0.)

Swarna beat Reed.

Annett and Mrs. Corbett Wright vs. Mrs. Bell and Tew one set all and (one game all in second set) match to be resumed on Friday.

14 YEAR OLD GIRL CHARGES SGT. FINAN WITH KIDNAPPING HER

Police Commissioner Assumes Responsibility For Black Sunday Happenings

The incidents of October 26 is known as the "Black Sunday" when 14 women were removed by the police to a lonely place outside the city limits were recalled when the case in which Miss Gulabbhai Baburao Parker, aged 14, had charged a Police Sergeant with kidnapping came up for hearing before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Thursday.

The name of the accused who drove the women in a motor van to Viroli was disclosed in the court. It was sergeant J. A. Finan.

Mr. J. J. Cursetji appeared for the complainant while the accused appeared in person.

The Magistrate asked the accused if he was defended by any advocate.

Accused: Mr. Spencer.

Mr. Spencer: the Police Prosecutor then informed the court that he had no authority to appear for the accused but he had been consulted in the matter and was informed that whatever the accused did was done under the orders of the Police Commissioner. He also understood that the Commissioner had written a letter to the Magistrate to that effect.

COMMISSIONER'S ORDERS.

Mr. Cursetji observed that the Court could not take judicial notice of the Commissioner's letter. He submitted that if the facts alleged by the prosecution were unchallenged by the accused the notice could be converted into summons.

The Magistrate asked the accused if he proposed to argue his own case, whereupon the accused asked for a postponement. He however said that in doing what he was alleged to have done he was merely acting under the orders of the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. Cursetji argued that the accused was not bound to obey every order of the Commissioner and said he would quote authorities to that effect. But first of all it must be proved that the Commissioner had given the order and he should be called as a witness.

INCIDENT DESCRIBED.

The complainant was then examined by Mr. Cursetji. She deposed that she was residing with her grandmother at Kamatipura and went to the Esplanade Maidan on October 26 on the occasion of the National Flag Salutation ceremony. A large number of sergeants and policemen were present. She carried a national flag in her hand and some sergeants tried to snatch it away. Then there was a lathi charge on the women collected there. After that some volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal came there. They were also assaulted by the police. A few minutes later a motor van was brought and complainant and 13 other women were asked to get into the van. Into the van she found "a fat sergeant" whispering something into the ears of the accused. The van was put into motion and driven away. The complainant thought that they would be taken to Worli or Arthur Road Jail but they were being taken in the direction of Kurla. The van was suddenly stopped when it reached Vikroli and the accused asked them to get down. They at first refused and said "Take us away either to Bombay or to any jail." The accused persisted in leaving the complainant stranded in a lonely place.

IN HOSPITAL FOR FORTNIGHT.

Continuing witness said that for some time they did not know where to proceed. Meanwhile a Bhatia gentleman came there with a car and took them to Bhandup station from where they came to Bombay. The complainant on reaching home felt severe pain all over the body due to the police assault and was in the Free Emergency Hospital for nearly a fortnight."

"FAT SERGEANT."

The accused said he did not want to cross-examine the witness and added that he received an order from the Commissioner of Police to take the girls to Ghodbunder Road.

Mr. Spencer submitted that if any offence as alleged by the complainant was committed by anybody it was done by the man who gave orders to the accused who according to the complainant was a fat sergeant. Counsel was of opinion that this "fat sergeant" might be the Police Commissioner. At the most the accused could be charged with abetment.

COMMISSIONER'S LIMITATIONS

Mr. Cursetji argued that the Commissioner had no right to order anyone to take away anybody outside the city limits and even if such an illegal order was made the sergeant was not justified in carrying it out.

Mr. Spencer asked the Magistrate to look at the facts from the accused's point of view. The order on the face of it did not appear to be illegal because the Commissioner was empowered under certain sections relating to deportation to order his subordinates to remove a prisoner to any part of the Presidency.

The case was adjourned to January 27 for further arguments.

IDENTIFICATION OF ACCUSED IN VISAPUR JAIL

Further Hearing Of Chirner Firing Case

When further hearing was resumed in the Chirner Firing case on Thursday at Panvel before Mr. R. R. Sonalker, Mr. K. N. Dharup, the defence counsel, made another application requesting the Court to summon the District Magistrate of Kolaba to produce certified copies of the depositions made before Mr. Kaundinya when he held an inquiry in the Chirner incidents. It was also requested that the Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, to produce the reports submitted to him by the Range Forest Officer and other forest officers.

It was stated in the application that after the firing at Chirner on September 25 Mr. Kaundinya held an inquiry at Panvel on September 29 and onwards. He recorded a number of statements in the course of that inquiry. The accused believed that those statements contained valuable evidence as regards several transactions in connection with the offences with which they were charged. The evidence if brought on record in the proper and legal manner it was likely to be of much use to the accused.

A PUBLIC INQUIRY.

On December 24 the defence made an application to the Magistrate requesting to summon Mr. Kaundinya to produce the copies of depositions, but that application was rejected. It was submitted that the inquiry conducted by Mr. Kaundinya was a public inquiry and the accused were entitled to have the certified copies of the depositions.

As the Magistrate rejected the application an application was made to Mr. Kaundinya, but as he did not reply Mr. Dharup approached him personally on January 13 and he was directed that he should apply to the District Magistrate. Accordingly he did so, but in the reply that he received he was informed that copies of the statements would be given to the applicant, but copies of correspondence and depositions will not be given as they were in connection with an inquiry which was of a departmental nature.

Mr. Dharup contended that the defence was entitled to demand certified copies and even assuming that the inquiry was departmental it was the Court who should decide the validity of any objection for the production of any document and its admissibility.

APPLICATION REJECTED.

Mr. Dharup further submitted that he had applied for certified copies of reports submitted by the Range Forest Officer to the Divisional Forest Officer about the Chirner incidents, but that application was also rejected.

He prayed that the Court should summon the District Magistrate and the Divisional Forest Officer to produce the aforesaid copies.

MEDICAL OFFICER IN WITNESS-BOX.

Sunderrao Keshav Pradhan, Medical Officer in charge of Alibag Dispensary, deposed that Krishna Anant Savant, Constable, was sent by the Police Inspector on October 1st, 1930, and till October 29 he was in the dispensary. He was discharged on October 29, but till November 3 he was coming every day for taking medicine. During the time he was in the dispensary he was unfit for work. After the discharge it was recommended by the Dy. S. P. that he should be given leave for two months.

He had received injuries on head. It was a case of depressed fracture and was dangerous to life. It was found that an operation was necessary and the Civil Surgeon performed the operation on October 4 and the witness was present at the time. After the operation his condition was precarious and as the Civil Surgeon had informed the District Magistrate to get the dying deposition of the patient recorded it was recorded on October 6.

Cross-examined the witness said that it was the Dy. S. P. who suggested two months' leave for Constable Savant as he was very weak.

Vishnu Narain Joshi, a mechant of Apte, the village from where Mr. T. N. Badekar comes, deposed that he was present when the Panchnama was made after the search of Mr. Badekar's house. A receipt-book of the Congress Committee was found at his place.

IDENTIFICATION IN VISAPUR JAIL.

Narain Atmaram Parbhane of Visapur deposed that he was present at the Visapur Jail when three witnesses went to Visapur Jail on December 8 to identify accused No. 32. Pandav, who was then undergoing imprisonment in that jail. Twenty prisoners were brought one after the other and the witnesses identified the accused Pandav.

Narayan Mukund Mande, a clerk in the D. S. P.'s Office at Alibag, submitted copies of reports submitted by Parashram Aba Savant about various activities in connection with the Satyagraha movement from April 7, 1930, to July 27, 1930.

Further hearing was adjourned till Friday.

ELECTIONS RESULT

Managing Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber

SIR C. V. MEHTA TO BE PRESIDENT

The result of the elections to the Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was announced on Thursday afternoon. It appears from the report of the Scrutineers that in all 404 voting papers were received in the Ballot box and 7,777 votes were registered in favour of the various candidates. The following 23 candidates were declared elected:

1 Mr. Lalji Naranji, 2 Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, 3 Mr. S. K. Ramchandra Iyer, 4 Mr. J. C. Setalwad, 5 Mr. A. D. Shroff, 6 Dhirajlal C. Modi, 7 Gordhandas G. Morarji, 8 Mr. E. Hirjibehdin, 9 Mr. Purshotamdas Jivandas, 10 Mr. L. R. Tairsee, 11 Mr. Harjivan Valji, 12 Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji, 13 Mr. Sarabhai Pratprai, 14 Mr. Waichand Hirachand, 15 Pro. Sorab R. Davar, 16 Mr. Keshavprasad G. Desai, 17 Mr. Chimanlal B. Mehta, 18 Mr. Habib Ismail, 19 Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, 20 Mr. Sorabji N. Pochkanawala, 21 Mr. Mangaldas B. Mehta, 22 Mr. N. M. Muzmudar and 23 Mr. Fakirmohmed G. L. Sajan. Sir C. V. Mehta Kt. is elected President while Mr. B. N. Karanjawala is the Vice-President for the ensuing year.

SERGEANT FLOOD ACQUITTED

Appeal In Pleaders Assault Case

—:o:—

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court acquitted Sergeant Flood of Bombay Police who appealed against the sentence of Rs. 50 fine awarded by Mr. Khandalawala Magistrate in the assault case filed by Mr. R. K. Bhide Pleader.

On 17th June last when some Congress leaders' case was to be heard at the Esplanade Police Court, the accused was on duty along with other police officers to prevent the rush of visitors The complainant was going to the court when he was stopped by the accused. The complainant told him that he was a pleader, but the accused, it is alleged, refused to allow him, and catching him by the neck pushed him down several steps.

Their Lordships held that under section 65 of the Criminal Procedure Code the accused was entitled to use a reasonable amount of force in the discharge of his duties as a public servant. Further, the complainant had not received any injury. In view of these considerations, their Lordships acquitted the accused and set aside the sentence.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MEDICAL GRADUATE

—:o:—

Dr. D. D. Sathiye Secretary of the A. M. C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital writes:—Good opportunity awaits for a young and fully qualified and Medical Graduate to act as RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER for the above Hospital. Preference will be given to those who possesses a special knowledge in Bacteriology and has done work at least for four months, as a refractionist in an Eye Hospital. For further particulars apply to the Secretary, A. M. C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Poi Bawadi, Parel, with three recent certificates.

VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Jan. 15.

Six volunteers from those arrested in connection with picketing were produced before the Second Presidency Magistrate today who sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

CONGRESS MOTOR CAR CONFISCATED

Three Officials Jailed For A Year While The Fourth Gets 7-1/2 Months

MAGISTRATE DEFINES ASSISTING OPERATIONS OF CONGRESS

Four out of eight Congressmen arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act on December 31 were convicted and sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on Thursday. Among the acquitted persons was one who was driving a Congress car. The Magistrate in discharging him observed that he did not think that that amounted to assisting the operations of an unlawful association for "operations" must be some operations prescribed by the Congress. Otherwise even taxi and victoria drivers would be made liable for conveying Congress leaders.

The first three accused in the case were Sjts. Dinkar, Amritlal Desai, N. M. Karbhari and Thaman Singh who were charged both with assisting and promoting the operations of an unlawful association. Ramappa Saliam, Amin, Chotu Sayaji Rao Govind Tulsidas and Ganoo Chimaji, the other accused were charged under Section 17 (1) of the Cr. L. A. Act only.

CONGRESS CAR CONFISCATED

The first three accused were sentenced to an aggregate term of one year's rigorous imprisonment while the fourth accused was sentenced to an aggregate term of seven and half months' R. I. The rest were acquitted.

The Magistrate ordered that the motor car belonging to the Congress in which the accused were arrested be confiscated.

PROSECUTION CASE

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla in opening the case for the prosecution said that on December 31 the "War Council" announced by means of "bhoi patrikas" and handbills the observation of the Independence Day. In the afternoon of the same day sergeants Wilkinson and Smith happened to go to Bazargatte Street to make inquiries in a theft case when they saw a large crowd surrounding a car in front of Master Building where the offices of the "A" Ward Congress Committee was situated. Leaflets were being handed out by the occupants of the car. The first three accused were seated on the rear seat While Chotu, accused No. 6 was at the steering wheel. The last accused who was a cleaner was seated by the side of the latter.

Proceeding Mr. Thanawalla said that the first accused was in charge of the Picketing operations and was referred to in several letters seized on December 25. The second accused supervised over the released Satyagrahis while the third accused was formerly General Officer Commanding of the Congress Volunteers. Certain letters and papers were also found on the persons of the accused at the time of the arrest.

Sergeants Wilkinson and Smith then gave evidence. Deputy Inspector Chowdhary of the C. I. D. produced some letters and stated that the car in question originally belonged to one K. T. Sampat. Subsequently it was placed at the disposal of Vithaldas Bhagwanji, an official of the Requirements Committee of the Congress. He also produced a letter addressed by Sjt. Iyer to Sjt. Dixit, the treasurer of the Congress Committee. In this letter Sjt. Thaman Singh was referred to as the G. O. C. In another letter one D. M. Thakkar complained to the President regarding the appointment of Thaman Singh as G. O. C. He also produced a document in which the first accused was referred to as an officer in charge of the picketing campaign. From the house of B. R. Munshi who was arrested on December 25 was recovered a notice addressed to all motor drivers in the service of the Congress Committee regarding their attendance. The sixthe accused's name was found in the list of the drivers.

In passing judgment the Magistrate observed that all the accused before him were charged with being members of an unlawful association and assisting its operations. The first three accused namely, Dinker Amritlal Desai, N. M. Karbhari and Thaman Singh were further charged with managing and assisting in the management of the unlawful association. Evidence as regards accused Nos. 6 and 7 was that No. 6 was a motor driver and No. 7 was alleged to be a cleaner. The Magistrate thought there was no evidence against No. 7 that he was a member of an unlawful association or assisted its operations.

WHAT IS ASSISTING OPERATIONS OF CONGRESS?

As regards the driver of the motor car the prosecution argued that he was liable because he drove the car which belonged to the Congress. The Magistrate held that the car belonged to the Congress and it could be reasonably presumed that the man was the driver of the car. But even conceding that the accused was the driver of the car belonging to the Congress, the Magistrate did not think it amounted to assisting the operations of the unlawful assembly because motor cars were primarily meant to convey members of the Congress from one place to another and the mere fact that the driver drove his master could not be held liable under the Section. Otherwise even taxi drivers and hack victoria drivers would be made liable for conveying Congress leaders. The Magistrate thought the operations must be some operations prescribed by the Congress. He therefore found the driver not guilty.

As regards the first three accused it was in evidence that they were members of the Congress and necessarily they assisted in the management thereof. He therefore found them guilty on charges under Section 17 Clause 1 and 2. On the first charge he sentenced them to 6 months' R. I. and Rs. 50 fine on the second to nine months' R. I. and Rs. 50 fine, the sentences to run concurrently. In default of the fine, the accused to suffer further six weeks' imprisonment on each charge.

As regards accused No. 4 the Magistrate remarked that it was in evidence that he was in charge of distributing monies of the local Congress Committee and therefore he was guilty of assisting its operations. His Worship convicted him under Section 17 Clause 1 and sentenced him to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default further six weeks' imprisonment.

The Magistrate acquitted accused No. 5, 6, 7 and 8.

CHRISTIAN AMONG TWO CONVICTED PICKETERS

—:o:—

A sentence of six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 was passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday in convicting Sjt. John Dominic and Dattaram Ramchandra, two Congress volunteers who were arrested while picketing the firm of Madhavdas Raghunathdas at Fort on a charge of under Section 7 Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

POSTPONED TO SUNDAY.

—:o:—

Owing to the Hartal in the city on Friday the wedding of Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar's daughter is postponed to Sunday the 18th instant, at 6 p. m. (S. T.) Guests are requested to kindly note the change in the date.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON. MARKET.

—:o:—

MARCH.

New York, Jan. 15.

Previous Closing Rate	10.15
To-day's Opening Rate	10.16
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	10.17
Difference	+.02

Broach Expectation A-M. Rs. 180

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH.

Liverpool, Jan. 15.

Previous Closing Rate	5.23
To-day's Opening Rate	5.27
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	5.31
Difference	plus .05

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 15.

Silver Ready	13 11 0
Higher	0 7 0
Silver Forward	13 7 0
Higher	0 6 0

Tone of the Market: India bought.

BOMBAY PRICES

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Foush	40 9 0
Maha	39 8 0

5 YEARS' DISQUALIFICATION

—:o:—

For Sir V. Dabholkar & Mr. Bhatt

THEY CEASE TO BE CORPORATORS

The election of Sir Vasantrao A. Dabholkar and that of Dr. R. T. Nariman by the Bombay City (South) Non-Mahomedan Urban Constituency held on the 18th September, 1930 has been declared void on the ground of a corrupt practice having been committed by them.

Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhatt and Mr. Dinsha Cowasji were reported as guilty of certain corrupt practices therefore Sir Vasantrao A. Dabholkar, Dr. R. T. Nariman, Mr. Ramachandra M. Bhatt and Mr. Dinsha Cowasji have incurred the undermentioned disqualifications for a period of five years from the 23rd December 1930:—

(1) They are ineligible for election or nomination as members of the Bombay Legislative Council, and

—(2) They are disqualified from—

(a) being appointed to or acting in, any judicial office;

(b) being elected to any office of any local authority when the appointment to such office is by election, or holding or exercising any such office to which no salary is attached.

(c) being elected or sitting or voting as a member of any local authority; or

(d) being appointed or acting as a trustee of a public trust.

It is understood Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar will cease to be a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Bombay Improvement Trust Committee. Mr. Ramachandra Bhatt also will cease to be a member of the Corporation.

COMPLAINT AGAINST MR. HARVEY AND MAJOR PARSELLE.

Sjt. Nariman's Statement.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman writes:

With reference to the Development Department complaint filed in the Dadar Police Court, I shall thank you to publish the following statement to avoid any misunderstanding:—

Long before the Lahore Resolution boycotting the Councils, I was a member of the Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Bombay Legislative Council to further inquire into the allegations against Development Department officers, arising out of the Harvey-Nariman case. As a result of preliminary inquiries, some prosecutions were recommended, and a complaint against an officer was actually filed. However, before the proceedings started a Government counsel appeared in the Court, and raising a technical objection of want of sanction from the Government of India for prosecution, had the case withdrawn. I was naturally dissatisfied with the said procedure, and undertook in future to prepare drafts of similar complaints against other officers involved and conduct the cases myself.

Accordingly I was preparing such drafts, but as the Committee meetings were long delayed, the work could not be over before the Lahore Resolution was passed in December 1929. Though I immediately resigned from the Council in pursuance of the said Resolution, I applied for and obtained permission from the President of the Congress to attend one or two final meetings of the said Committee of Inquiry in view of the special circumstances mentioned above. Accordingly, with that permission, I completed the labours and drafted some complaints, but under the altered circumstances I entrusted the work of filing and proceeding in the Court to my friend Mr. S. M. Surveyor, Engineer, who was closely associated with me in the case and knew all the facts.

Mr. Surveyor alone has filed the said complaint on my behalf, though I fully acknowledge and accept the full responsibility of the allegations and charges made in the said complaint.

This is the first of a number of similar other complaints against some other officers, but, as was apprehended further progress may be blocked by the Government refusing to give the necessary sanction.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Annual Sports 1930-31.

The Annual University Sports will be held on the Elphinstone College Sport ground on the Oval To-morrow (Saturday) from 3 p.m.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, has kindly consented to preside and Mrs. Mirza Khan to distribute the prizes to the successful competitors.

All past and present students of the University are hereby invited to be present on the occasion.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1931.

WANTED AN INQUIRY.

—:o:—

On Wednesday we published the third and last of a series of articles under the title "A Fortnight in Gujerat" by Father Elwyn of the Christa Seva Sangh of Poona, the two previous ones having been published on Monday and Tuesday. We would once again ask our readers to read these articles carefully and then pass them on to their friends. For pending a formal impartial enquiry by the authorities into the allegations of police excesses in Gujerat these articles will help our readers to make their own independent inferences about the truth of those allegations, the articles being written on first hand evidence by an Englisman who could not possibly be unfriendly to the British Government. His main object in writing them is, as ours is in publishing them, to persuade Government to institute without further delay an impartial joint enquiry into the persistent reports of police excesses. Government should do so in their own interests as also the interests of the public, for else many world be prone to believe the worst that has been said about the excesses.

Only a few and the most striking experiences narrated by the author may be reproduced here, as indicative of the lengths petty officials would go if unrestrained by higher authorities. Referring to the Borsad Taluka, he says: "Our party spent three strenuous days touring the taluka. It is not too much to say that a reign of terror holds sway over these quiet villages and fields. We saw old men scarcely able to walk who had been belaboured by the police. Again and again we stood by the charred ruins of what once had been happy prosperous homes. We heard many stories of the confiscation of essential implements outside the Land Revenue Code. We passed through village after village silent and deserted through fear of the police 'Zoolum'. We interviewed newly appointed Mukhis (village headman) of rascally antecedents who did not know their job and we heard much evidence of a 'divide and rule' policy that was setting one community against another." Father Elwyn's three articles visualise before the public a tale of coercion which makes its demand for an immediate inquiry all the more imperative. We can only hope that Government will no longer dismiss the ever-increasing reports of coercion as hysterical stories.

We would specially appeal to Government to make most searching enquiries into the facts—not mere reports—of a large number of houses being burnt and to bring the culprits to book. On this subject it would be best to let Father Elwyn himself speak. He says: "One of the most inexplicable mysteries in Borsad taluka is the widespread outbreak of fires through which many beautiful houses have been ruined. There are some curious facts about these fires. The houses in every case belong to people who have not paid revenue. The local authorities have made an attempt to discover the culprits and are indignant if one suggests that they should do so. In several cases the local authorities tried to prevent the flames being extinguished. At Khanpur, for example, the people who came to put out the fire were attacked with brickbats. At Seljpur the police made a lathi charge upon them. At Vasana the fire took place in the very street of the newly appointed Mukhi; and though he himself was absent that night, his brother prevented the people from getting water to put on the flames. The peasants are not prepared to accuse any one, but such fires have never occurred before; they have no particular enemies who would want to burn their houses; their relations with the Barias have been excellent. By a curious coincidence, however the Circle Inspector visited both Palaj and Khanpur and talked with the Barias on the very days preceding the outbreak of fire in these villages."

That is not the worst. As Father Elwyn himself observes, society can recover from the destruction of property. Wounds and bruises heal in time but "the poisonous seed of discord will bear fruit for years." And Father Elwyn adds: "I regret to say that I found wide-spread and irrefutable evidence of a policy of setting the different communities in the Borsad Taluka against one another." We commend these articles of Father Elwyn to the Government of Bombay. We think that these articles following others by equally responsible persons have made out a strong *Prima Facie* case for an immediate inquiry. If Government do not take prompt action in the matter, the people will draw their own inferences and that is a possibility Government should avoid.

OPPORTUNE EXHORTATION.

—:o:—

Mr. Nariman has done an opportune service to the citizens of Bombay. Immediately after his release from imprisonment, the period of which was fortunately cut short owing to his acquittal by the Bombay High Court, he has taken stock of the situation in the city and sent out a moving appeal to his fellow-citizens not to forget the vital fact that those participating in the national struggle have adopted non-violence as a creed and that they are expected to observe it with religious sanctity. It is their duty not only to preach non-violence but to exert their utmost to see that volatile and irresponsible elements are prevented from indulging in violence. His reminder that it is not fair to blame the Congress for untoward happenings is equally opportune. In fact it is the endeavours of nationalist leaders to spread the atmosphere of non-violence that have so far succeeded in winning for Bombay its reputation for the preservation of peace. Our contributor "Paul Fry," in his natural disgust at the conduct of hooligans did not in his analysis of the new menace emphasize adequately the work the nationalist leaders have been able to achieve. It is our earnest hope that to-day also their work for peace will be crowned with success and the efforts of those bent on hooliganism will be promptly checked.

PERVERTED PATRIOLISM.

—:o:—

The latest about the Round Table Conference may be regarded as the denouement of a magnificent farce. The final turn that communal wrangles have taken reveals how utterly farcical the whole conference and its proceedings have been. Raja Narendranath of the Punjab was presumably willing to sacrifice Joint Electorates—the essence of nationalism—by which he swore and was prepared to accept reservations of seats which he used to curse with an indignation that would shame even the greatest of Indian Nationalists. He has betrayed every principle that he claimed, at any rate, to protest. But he would not consent to Hindus giving up five per cent of seats although he would agree to Muslims surrendering seven per cent. "He asked why Hindu interests should be sacrificed" as if the difference between 32 and 27 made all the difference between the life and death of Hindus! As to the Sikhs, "an agreement" says Reuter "was reached between Hindus and Muslims, but Sikhs were unable to yield, notwithstanding the fact that the difference narrowed to practically one seat." This difference means probably the difference between 23 and 24 How utterly fundamental it is can be appreciated only by the Sikh "representatives." It is impossible for others to discover the political significance of the figure 24.

Nor are the Mussalmans behind the Hindus or Sikhs. The cry of 14 points—the central idea of which was a guarantee of absolute majority both in the Punjab and Bengal—had been kept up during the last two years with such persistence that one could not but suspect some substance in the demand. Sometime ago we suggested that the only concern of the 14 points faddists was separate electorate at any cost. They did not care for anything else. When they spoke of the interests of the Muslim Community they meant their own political interests. They were unmasked long ago. Sir Mahomed Shafi's offer—why 49, why not 48?—is merely a formal and public acknowledgment of it. The fact of the matter is that the communalists, Hindu, Muslim and Sikh were out to give an exhibition of perverted patriotism. In this they have eminently succeeded. But if they think that they are the last word in the matter they are completely mistaken. The communal problem—as much as the question of India's freedom—is going to be solved in India and by real representatives not by Government nominees.

"GIVE HIM DATA"

—:o:—

Syt. P. B. Adwani, the Director of Industries, Bombay Presidency had, recently, an interview with "the two premier Indian mercantile bodies in Sind" when, we are told, "very important" questions were "discussed." Syt. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, it is reported, "made a plea for Government guidance and proper direction for marketing their products." The ensuing discussion and Syt. Mehta's plea elicited the following encouraging and instructive reply from the Director. He "advised" the merchants present "to form selling organisations, and give him data for fresh investigation." Was that the species of "guidance" and "proper direction for marketing their products" Syt. Mehta sought from the Government? Was the "advice" to the other fellow "to form selling organisations" the "proper guidance?"

We have not had the benefit of the "advice" from Syt. Adwani. Karachi is luckier. For, Karachi is actually, informed of "the policy" of the Department of Industries. This is the first time we, in Bombay, hear of its existence. Why have we been neglected so long? Could not the Director of Industries conduct some of the "very important" discussions with the local Indian mercantile bodies and could he not inform us of the interviews which result in the "advice" to the other fellow?

The Director of Industries "reviewed" the activities of the Department under his guidance. Again, why was the review reserved for the fortunate few at Karachi? Leaving aside the receipts of the four-fold classification of these activities the Director has accomplished, may one ask for light? May one ask the difference, if he thinks there is any, between "small-scale" and "cottage industries" or, say, between "regional" and "art-craft" industries?

Let us proceed. Is it true that he has in possession a "survey" of the art-crafts of the Presidency? May this long-suffering and eagerly awaiting public know what has actually, happened to it? We are rather particular about it because this particular "survey" happens to be the one that has been the outcome of our persistent agitation. Secondly, we would like to know whether the Director has ever given serious thought to the problems of "vocational" education. If he has, will he enlighten the public about the utility or the futility of the extravagant report produced, some time ago, by the Director of Public Instruction? We would, of course, like to know more and know precisely as to the manner of "participating in industrial exhibitions" his Department induges in periodically. How many times and at how many places did this happy phenomenon occur? But we cannot go on like this. For, our fate would, in all likelihood, be like the fate of the fortunate few in Karachi who sought "proper direction for marketing their products" and who were, as a consequence, told, or was it "advised" "to form selling organisations, and give him data for fresh investigation." We hope we have given the aspiring and energetic Director enough "data" for "fresh investigation."

SOCRATES—THE INSPIRER

(By T. Vaswani.)*

What is biography? It is the painting of pictures. And I have endeavoured in my earlier talks to paint pictures of some great men of history. This evening I propose to paint a picture of one of the greatest sons of humanity. Socrates, I regard, as an immortal of history.

The expression "youth-movement" is used very much now-a-days. But youth-movement is not a phenomenon of the 20th century; it is as old as history itself; for youth is history! All history, alike in East or West, is an over-flow of "shakti". When there is an over-flow of energy, we have history; and youth is "shakti". And as you study the documents of humanity, you find that history has been made by the young. Youth is history for youth is shakti

Socrates was the first great inspirer of youngmen in Europe We should know something of his age if we would understand aright the man and his message.

Now there are some periods in history which may well be named "spring periods". In nature you have four seasons; spring, summer, autumn and winter. In history, too, you have four great periods, Civilisations undergo changes and those correspond to spring, summer autumn and winter periods in history. In the "spring" of history, bloom the new flowers of humanity,—great-souled ones, rich in the beauty of the spirit. Socrates appeared in the 5th century B. C. I regard this century as a spring period,—a flowering period in history. It was a period when Great Ones appeared in India, China and Greece,—the three great culture-centres of the world at that time. In India appeared the Buddha. He appeared with his great message of Compassion in a spring time of history; and at about the same time appeared in China two truly great men,—Confuseous the statesman, and Laotze the sage. In the same period appeared in Greece, a number of great men. There was Pericles rich in the gifts of mind and patriotism and eloquence. Pericles was the eloquent statesman of ancient Greece; and it was under his leadership and inspiration that Athens repelled the Persian invasion. In the great struggles of nations, what counts is not number but shakti; not number but sincerity, not number but unity, not number but patriotism and courage. The Greeks were few; the Persian King came with a large army. But the small number of Greeks, united in common love fore their country, repelled the attack of the Persian invader. Athens under Pericles saved Greek liberty. Another great man of Greece in the 5th century B. C. was Thucydides, the historian. Yet another was Sophocles, the Greek Shakespeare. But the greatest of them all was Socrates.

We must know something of his life if we would understand his teaching. In the ancient world you find no great one ever wrote his auto-biography. No Rishi of India wrote his auto-biography. No saint, no sage, no prophet ever thought of it. But their disciples met together after they passed away, ther, and wrote of their masters from the book of their memory. Socrates wrote nothing about himself. But after he passed away, under tragic circumstances,—for this great one was condemned to drink a cup of hemlock;—after the passing of the master, two of his disciples wrote down their impressions of the man and their interpretations of his message. One of them was Plato. Socrates loved him. He was a rich young man with the light of love in his eyes. He was a fine scholar, a man of culture. With what devotion he writes of Socrates in those wondrous volumes named "Dialogue". No! Plato does not write, he paints. In dialogue after dialogue, he paints pictures of the master. He paints them with reverent hands. He paints them with the colour of love. Plato looks up to Socrates as the Guru; and the Guru is one who teaches, inspires and "organises" his pupil's life. Plato's life was organised by the Ideas which his master came to reveal and incarnate in ancient Greece.

*Being notes of the first of a series of lectures on the subject in the Besant Hall, Hyderabad, Sind.

THE SWADESHI HOME RECONSTRUCTS THE NATION

(By KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)

The breathless speed with which the Swadeshi movement has been pushed hitherto is an index to the massive enthusiasm of the people. There have been innumerable endeavours and attractive displays of this, indisputably helpful, enthusiasm. Events have now developed, inevitably, the first emotional massive response for mature guidance and thought, for enduring results and dispassionate examination. No guidance, no thought, no examination could be, of course, final. That is an impossibility inherent in the situation But the guidance could be, as it should be, suggestive of the direction the Swadeshi movement has already taken, is likely to take and may now be influenced to take.

SCATTERED COMMENTS.

The comments that would help are not to be discovered or found in the presidential "addresses" which usually the "eminent" throw out with their usual nonchalant importance and futility. Nor are they to be found in the appreciations which describe every Swadeshi effort as a great "national" triumph or a "huge success". Finally, they would be imperceptible in the "figures" and statistics which the "economist" compiles for the benefit of the "industrialist". Neither of them are, primarily, interested in the education which, of set purpose, shapes popular demands towards the higher and the highest standards and conceptions of living. They understand, apparently, the language of demand and supply or of the supply for forced demands which they have learnt or are learning under Western tutelage if not inspiration. They understand nothing further nor farther. It is in the comments scattered, as it were casually, by salesmen and women, by the passer-by and the purchaser that one could observe where the wind is blowing.

"DONE WELL."

"You have no idea of the amazing rush for the 'saries' the 'Currimbhoy's' and the 'Calicos' manufacture. They have", the cause follows here the effect, "turned out, you know, several dozens of new colours and patterns"—say the passer-by and the purchaser. The orthodox text-book economists have not, hitherto, seen and do not yet see in this the sober, obvious fact that art is an economic asset, not a mere "sentiment". Perhaps, even the mill-owners have not yet perceived the full significance of the obvious fact beyond, perhaps, its novelty and the immediate cash returns.

NEXT STEP.

The next step is now overdue. We have had limitless Swadeshi exhibitions. We want more of them. But we want them better. And, if the "educated" are to help them by their purchases and, by their organising abilities, they must justify their title and learn to respect their intelligence. The question is: "Are the educated to achieve no more, aim no higher, than the achievements and aims of an unintelligent salesmanship of imperfectly organised industries?

THE HOME.

Are those who are beginning to accumulate Swadeshi articles for their homes merely to accumulate them? Or, are they to select them as well? Are they to be helped to select them? Are they to be educated, educated to distinguish quality and honest workmanship from piles of indescript objects? The Swadeshi home really reconstructs the nation. How is the future Swadeshi home to be designed, arranged and established as a distinct, tangible, practicable, cultural unit?

DEFINITE GUIDANCE.

Swadeshi shops like those contemplated by Syt. Belgaumwalla and his colleagues would, evidently, be great assistance. And, the "Svadeshi" Stores at the Flora Fountain has already set the vogue for beautiful "sari" borders, delightfully enameled lamp-stands and rugs, inlay work or, say, the sandals. But results require analysis. These results should cease to be merely a passing vogue. It must lead to permanent results; both in improved demands and taste in the purchasing public and in improved quality and workmanship in the manufactured products from organised industry and intelligent individuals, artists, artisans and handicraftsmen. Is it, really, premature now to call for the services of those who can plan definite, educative, action? That is the real function as it should be the aim of the educated, the truly enlightened.

"HARNESS" IT.

They should cease to merely drift backwards and forwards in the massive movement. The movement wants definite guidance and, above all, definite direction. The massive movement is, undoubtedly, a dynamo. Will the dynamo function aimlessly? "Harness the dynamo", said Mahatma Gandhi.

ERICH MARIA REMARQUE A GLIMPSE.

Author Of "All Quiet" In A French Salon.

(BY "CASIMIR JEUNE")

"I have never read a single criticism of my book, any more than I have ever granted a single interview. I am unable to understand why people keep wanting to get statements from me since the best revelation of my soul is in my book."

These words are too naive to be believed and they would ordinarily be dismissed as pure conceit which only an exceptional degree of worldly success could affect with impunity if M. Frederick Lefevre's article in the famous Paris weekly, "Nouvelles Litteraires," did not refute any such conjecture.

A CONFESSION.

M. Lefevre, the editor-in-chief of the French literary journal and an intimate friend of Herr Remarque, author of "All Quiet on the Western Front," vouches for the literal truth of the world famous German author's statement made only casually and in the course of conversation with the French editor and another common friend a German, presumably, of the 'name of Hirth.' M. Lefevre reports the incident with not a few apologies, such as only a refined Frenchman could do with his scrupulous sense of delicacy, and excuses himself for having made an exception once in a while in favour of 'betraying' his distinguished German friend's explicit wishes in the matter of Press publicity. The occasion is certainly an urgent one:—Franco-German relations stand strained and menacing as they have never before since the War: and the sanguinary god of war, Mars, blazes behind dark clouds gathering on the European horizon. What does Remarque think?

My dear Lefevre, I can only say one thing to you but I believe it profoundly. I am convinced that no one in Germany desires war. ..... No desire for war really exists in the soul of the German people.

APRES.

The author of "All Quiet" is no politician as he reminds his friend and we need hardly remind ourselves of the fact that his 'credos' comes from a man who has a profound insight into the German soul and whose powers of observation could so artistically convey the terrible war realism. His whole career since the publication of his masterpiece, which is so indistinguishably merged in his life-flow as we could easily see for ourselves, thanks to Lefevre's skill in conversation, is evidence enough of his relationship with the mind of his generation. The War made the author of "All Quiet" and the process has not ended there. His next book treats of the life to which the war-dazed German youth returned. He has already planned 'Apres' (After) for its French title and had wished to call it 'Der Weg Zuruck' (the Way Back); but that title has already been utilised by a German author. It is "a work three times as long as 'All Quiet on the Western Front,' but on my own initiative cut down to about two-thirds which makes it only a little longer than my first book."

REMARQUE THE MAN.

One gets an adequate idea of Herr Remarque's essential offstage personality from lingering over his conversation:

Lefevre (he protess), you irritate me in always wanting to consider me as a writer. I am a man and your friend. that is all, just as I am Hirth's friend. We sympathise as men and not because I wrote 'Al Quiet on the Western Front' and because fou are editor-in-chief of the "Nouvelles Litteraire."

"I am getting tired of telling you that I cannot believe that I have a literary vocation. If I wrote a book it was done solely

(Continued on page 5)

NOTES OE THE DAY

Laski on Lord Irwin.

Professor Harold Laski's lively character-sketches of British celebrities that are being published in the "Daily Herald" are characteristic of the author who is a man of very brilliant intellect. It is therefore no wonder that his study of Lord Irwin should be equally striking. But it also challenges a few comments. That the Viceroy has "a certain genius of moral insight" can be freely granted. But to suggest that "he has shown courage, insight, imagination" is to state at best, only a part of the reality. However gifted, Lord Irwin may be, his gifts have invariably failed him somewhere in the middle of the beginning and end of achievement. He may have "displayed a power of intimate insight into the roots of the Nationalist Movement." But Professor Laski knows much better than many Englishmen what the gardener has been doing to water those roots.

Failure or Tragedy.

It is true that the Round Table Conference was his idea and that it was an idea that raised the moral stature of Lord Irwin nigh above that of any other statesman. But he took the very life out of that idea by refusing to deal with the Congress and by packing the Conference with "delegates" whose only qualification is that they represent themselves. It should be really amazing that Professor Laski, knowing India as he does and loving democracy and freedom, should dismiss the absence of the Congress with a deep sigh of regret. But then the Socialist Prof. Laski is merely "distressed" at what is happening here. Lord Irwin is not exactly a failure. He is a tragedy And this is the danger that is threatening the author of "Liberty".

Safeguards Against Governor-General.

The London Conference Sub-Committees have so far given a lot of attention to "safeguards" against a break-down of the new Constitution or against a breach of public tranquility and have consequently vested extraordinary powers in the Governor-General, as if a Governor-General were a demi-God incapable of erring or doing wilful harm to India. The question deserves more consideration as to what safeguards are necessary against a Governor-General tampering with the letter or the spirit of the new Constitution or otherwise jeopardising the interests of India. With the rule by Ordinances fresh in one's mind one cannot say that the danger is imaginary.

Examine India's Debt.

The "Financial News" of London rightly observes regarding the exchange ratio controversy that "a responsible legislature would now favour a return to 16 penny rupee". It also rightly observes that Indian opinion is virtually unanimous in holding that India's public debt includes items of past expenditure which should have been charged to the British taxpayer. The paper urges the necessity for investigating these and some other important economic questions by a small body representing both Indian and British opinion. The Congress too did nothing more than suggest that the old debt should be impartially examined and it is neither fair nor expedient to misrepresent that suggestion.

Boycott In Madras.

The Madras papers state that picketing of foreign cloth is going very strong in the city and in several other places in the Presidency. What is most significant is the bold lead given by women in the movement despite frequent lathi charges and arrests, of picketing volunteers including women volunteers. The authorities must realise that the campaign will not be relaxed till the boycott of foreign cloth is complete. There are several places in the Presidency where weavers use the British yarn for sarees. That stuff and also the sarees made out of it must be rigorously boycotted without any compromise on the ground that the sarees are handwoven.

Misuse Of Power.

The Press Ordinance or its revival was a wanton attack on the limited liberty of the Indian Press. One of its worst evils is the extreme discretionary power vested in a provincial Government to demand security from a paper without so much as stating a reason for such a demand. The Bombay Government's demand for a security of Rs. 4,000 from the Free Press Journal is a most regrettable misuse of that discretionary power. But we are confident that the Journal will continue to be as "free and fearless" as ever.

"SHOLAPUR MARTYRS" DAY IN BOMBAY TO-DAY.

Complete Cessation Of Work And Vehicular Traffic.

MORE TROOPS DRAFTED IN THE CITY.

Bombay is observing Sholapur Martyrs Day to-day (Friday). Practically all important markets and trade associations have decided to observe hartal and ordered their members to cease work. Vehicular traffic, it is also understood, will be completely at a standstill as the hack victorias, taxi drivers and the cartmen have decided to suspend work for the day. Trams and buses might run but if the Tramwaymen's Union decides to fall in line with the general decision of the citizens even these means of transport will not be available for general public.

Mills, Schools and College will observe hartal in honour of the Sholapur condemned.

It is understood that the authorities on their side are making their own "bandobust." Additional troops have been drafted to the city during the last couple of days. There was a prolonged conference at the Secretariat on Thursday morning. The confabulations between the Governor, the Home Member, General Officer Commanding and Police Chief lasted for a pretty long time. The absence of Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate from his Court on Friday, lends colour to the rumour that he was also present at the Conference in the Secretariat.

IRON MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

The Carnac Bunder Iron Market will remain closed to-day (Friday) on account of the "Sholapur Martyrs Day".

SUGAR MARKET.

The Sugar Market will remain closed to-day (Friday) on account of "Sholapur Day."

BAN ON TO-DAY'S HARTAL IN CITY.

—:o:—

Police To Disperse Processions And Meetings.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

It has been publicly announced by the War Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, which is an unlawful association, that a complete hartal will take place on the 16th instant and in furtherance of this, attempts will be made to stop all tram cars, taxicabs and hack victorias, also to picket all Law Courts and to close schools, colleges, workshops and mills.

The public are informed that Government are making all possible arrangements to stop such unlawful activities and to enable law abiding citizens to proceed about their business without hindrance.

The police have orders to disperse processions and meetings which are arranged by this unlawful association.

MOVE TO PROLONG "EMERGENCY" MEASURES.

(Continued from Page 1).

Section 72 of the Government of India Act to make and promulgate an Ordinance to provide against instigation to the refusal of the payment of certain liabilities. He stated that it is a part of the programme of those, who direct the Civil Disobedience movement to bring the administration to a stand-still by inducing revenue and tax-payers to withhold payments due to Government and that in pursuance of the programme landholders in some parts of the country are contumaciously withholding the payment of lawful dues and that in other parts active propaganda is now being carried on with a view to the refusal of revenue and rent.

His Excellency the Governor-General had announced the intention of his Government to bring the matter before the Central Legislature at the earliest opportunity.

OBJECT.

The object of the present bill is to replace the ordinance by legislation the duration of which under the provisions of sub-clause (3) of clause 'O' of the Bill will be limited to one year. The Clause 2 of the Bill authorises the Governor-General-in-Council to empower any local Government to make declarations by which the whole or any part of a province and all or any of certain liabilities shall be notified areas and notified liabilities respectively for the purpose of the Bill. The clause is so drafted as to enable action under it to be limited to the necessities of the local situation. The Clause 3 of the Bill makes penal the instigation to the non-payment in a notified area of a notifitd liability. The clause 4 of the Bill makes cognisable and non-bailable an offence punishable under clause 3 of the Bill, and further provides that cognisance shall be taken of such offences by the courts only on a report in writing made by a police officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector. The clause 5 of the Bill supersedes the Ordinance and saves action taken thereunder.

Sir George Rainy, the Leader of the House, moved the adoption of a message of condolence on the death of Col. Crawford who was a member of the last Assembly. He paid a glowing tribute to the distinguished services of Colonel Crawford and said that as a member of the Assembly he possessed among non-officials a knowledge of military subjects which no other member possessed.

MILITARY SERVICES

He was actuated by an honest desire to serve this great country. He hoped that there would never be a time in the deliberations of the Central Legislature when the community to which Col. Crawford belonged would not come forward to render such services in the future and that those possessing military knowledge and experience would render particularly valuable services in the deliberations of the House.

Mr. Rangachariar, on behalf of the Opposition benches, recalled the immense services rendered by Col. Crawford in making for the success of Racial Distinctions Removal Committee and the Cinema Committee. As a peace-maker the late Colonel was unrivalled and a great deal of political life among Europeans to-day was due to him.

BUT A "PEACEMAKER" TOO?

Mian Shah Nawaz, Maulvi Muhamed Yakub and Dr. Suhrawardy also associated themselves with the motion and declared that the loss was a national calamity at a time when the services of such peacemakers were needed.

The Chairman, Mr. Chetty, added his tribute and said he would convey to the family of the deceased the deep sense of sorrow felt by the colleagues of the late Colonel whom they so well loved.

MOURN MOHAMMED ALI.

Moulvi Mohammed Yakub then asked the House to mourn the death of Moulana Muhamed Ali who though not a member was a great personality. Maulana Muhamed Ali had died fighting in a strange land and the loss was irreparable.

Sir George Rainy associated the Government in mourning the loss of one who unreservedly gave to his country all he had and indeed laid down his life to render his last service to India.

Sir Harisingh Gour said that Maulana Muhamed Ali's speech at the Round Table Conference had left an imperishable record.

Mian Shah Nawaz said that Muhamed Ali died a glorious death and his death was not the loss of a community but of India.

"A VERY REMARKABLE SPEECH."

Mr. Arthur Moore said he knew the late Muhamed Ali in terms of energy and knew him as a man who always threw himself into some cause When he met him in Ripon Hospital during last session in Simla, Mr. Muhamed Ali had told him that he was a dying man but would not die before attending the London Conference. That showed the spirit of the man. Mr. Moore held that Maulana Muhamed Ali's speech at the London Conference was a supreme finish and that Muhamed Ali would always be associated with those days in London with that very remarkable speech.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah paid tribute to the unbounded patriotism of the late Maulana Muhamed Ali. Charu Chandra Bose said it was refreshing that those whom Muhamed Ali had fought all his life were so unstinted in their praise of him. That betokened a welcome change in the angle of vision of the rulers. Muhamed Ali possessed indomitable courage and was a national asset.

Mr. Chetty joined the House and said he would send to Begum Muhamed Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali the tribute of admiration and gratitude of the country.

Sir George Rainy introduced a bill to amend the Merchant Shipping Act with a view to giving effect to the Draft Conventions adopted by the International Labour Convention relating to seamen in 1929 and 1926.

SUPPLEMENTING CRIMINAL ACTS.

Sir James Crerar next introduced a bill supplementing the Criminal Procedure (Punjab Amendment) Act 1930 providing for appeal to High Court by any person convicted by Commissioners under the Local Act.

The Home Member next introduced a bill to supplement the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act 1930. The object of the Bill is to reenact Sections 4, 5 and 6 of the Supplementary Act of 1925 and thus supplement the provisions against the commission of terrorist crimes in Bengal and the organization of conspiracies to this end.

"BETTER CONTROL OF PRESS."

Sir James Crerar next introduced a Bill to provide for the better control of the press which is designed to give powers conferred by the Press Ordinance and to give them duration for one year with power to Governor-General-in-Council to extend it if necessary for a year at a time for a further period of two years.

When the leave of the House was asked for its introduction there were a few voices of "no" but a division was not challenged.

The Home Member introduced the Unlawful Instigation Bill which gives power given by the Ordinance and the Bill is limited to one year.

Both the Press Bill and the Unlawful Instigation Bill when enacted supersede the Ordinances and save action taken under the Ordinances.

Finally Sir George Schuster introduced a Bill to give effect to International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency.

The Government of India signed at Geneva in April 1929 a convention on the subject but it is necessary before ratifying it that the Indian Law should be brought into line with its provisions. The bill aims at doing it.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

CHEAPER ARMY FOR INDIA

—:o:—

Commander Kenworthy's Suggestion

IF READING HAD SPOKEN 18 MONTHS AGO!

If Lord Reading had taken the same stand 18 months ago on the Indian question as he had now taken, much misery and suffering would have been avoided, declared Commander Kenworthy who was guest at a luncheon given by American Press correspondents.

Commander Kenworthy drew attention to the army as a question of racial pride and declared that there was a great opportunity to create a new army of the type more suitable and cheaper than the present, namely, a rough and tumble frontier force with the type of troops accustomed to frontier operations and with very few British officers, and also gendarmerie for plains, while instead of relying on parade-ground discipline of marching battalions, one could use whippet tanks, armoured cars and other new weapons suited to new army on plains.—Reuter.

LAHORE APPROVERS IN POLICE LOCK-UP

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LAHORE, Jan. 15.

The Special Tribunal passed orders to-day on the Defence application praying for the transfer of the approvers from police custody to judicial lock-up. The Tribunal held that the approvers be kept in the custody of the Police and the Superintendent of Police should arrange their protection.

Sanjan Singh, the alleged assassin of Mrs. Curtis, was produced before Mr. Lewis Additional District Magistrate and was remanded to police custody for three days.—A. P.

BOMBAY MAHESHWARIS' SYMPATHY.

Bombay Maheshwaries deeply express their sorrow for unjustified punishment accorded to four patriots of Sholapur against the wishes of the public and sympathise with the relatives of the deceased.

NOT RESPECTING PARLIAMENTARY CONVENTION

—:o:—

Govt's Attitude In Assembly President's Stakes

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15

Hindu members of the Assembly resent bitterly Government's attempt to introduce communalism into the question of the Presidential election. They want the best man to be selected irrespective of the community he belongs to. The general opinion in the lobby is that Government should issue no whip but should give free vote. Only then can the rival claims of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. Yakub be submitted to the vote of the house for true adjudication.

I am told this is also the view of the Viceroy, Sir B. L. Mitter and Sir Joseph Bore but that the pro-Muslim Section of the Government is making the position uncomfortable for all.

PARLIAMENTARY CONVENTION

There are various views in the field but, interviewed, Mr. S. C. Mitra, formerly whip of the Swaraj party in the Assembly said. "It is a matter for great regret that on the eve of constitutional changes, the well established Parliamentary convention of centuries of re-electing the last incumbent of the office of President. This healthy convention is to be broken by the Government's abacking of the candidature of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah against Mr. Moulvi. Yakub who was elected president of the last Assembly by a large majority of votes. It may be remembered that the then leader of the house, the late Sir Alexander Muddiman expressed great satisfaction at the unopposed re-election of Mr. Patel to the chair is establishing the Parliamentary convention of England.

"I realise" said Mr. S. C. Mitra, Governmet cannot prevent individual members from contesting office but certainly Government can give proof of their respect for this convention by maintaining strict neutrality —in the event of Government doing so I hope that Hindu members will not lag behind in respecting the convention.

UNSEEMLY RIVALRY FOR PRESIDENTSHIP

—:o:—

Ibrahim Rahemtoola The Favourits

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

So far nominations have been put in for Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar and Sir H. Gour. The decision of Messrs. Yakub and Suhrawardy will be known tomorrow. It is understood that at a tea party given by Nawab Mehdikhan which was attended by about 18 Muslim members a secret ballot was taken and the majority favoured Sir Ibrahim. Mr. Yakub takes his stand on Sir A. Muddiman's declaration during Mr. Patel's re-election that if the former president offered himself for re-election he should be supported, but his final decision will be known to-morrow.

UNHEALTHY RIVALRY.

Nominations received for the Standing Finance Committee and Standing Finance Committee for Railways reveal unprecedented race for membership. This is ascribed in the lobby to lack of cohesion and party groupings.

While there is no information regarding Government intension to alter its plans for next weeks business, an attempt is being made to secure if possible the postponement of the consideration of the Press Bill and Unlawful Instigation Bill in view, specially of the need for calmer atmosphere after the Viceroy's address and Mr. Macdonald's statement and the desirability of giving members time to form themselves into parties and groups.

Already meetings were held to-day to revive the Independent and Nationalist Parties, but further progress is not likely till the presidential conflict is out of the way. Efforts continue to be made either to secure free vote for the house or to secure unanimous election of a candidate most acceptable to all parties.

INDIAN HOME MEMBER'S CALLOUSNESS

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Jan. 15.

At to-day's sitting of the Central Provinces Legislative Council, Mr. Parakh moved a resolution requesting the appointment of a Committee with a view to report whether prisoners are overworked or do not have adequate rest and recreation. Mr. Raghavendra Rao, opposing the resolution, said that no useful purpose would be served by such a Committee.

The resolution was declared carried by 42 votes to 24.—A. P.

MAHADEV DESAI HONOURS SHOLAPUR MARTYRS

—:o:—

Abolition Of Classification Urged

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 15.

It is understood that Mr. Mahadev Desai, who is undergoing a term of imprisonment in the Sabarmati Jail in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement, has written to the Inspector General of Prisons, urging the abolition of classification for political prisoners in Sabarmati Jail.

He observed a fast yesterday in sympathy with Dhanshetti and three others who were hanged in the Sholapur murder case.—A. P.

PANCHGANI P. H. SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

The youthful members of the Association of the ex-students of the Panchgani Parsi High School, met at a dinner on Sunday last at the Taj. The happy convivialists enjoyed their dinner heartily and wished success to their friend Mr. Aspy Engineer who was now engaged in the task of winning the Aga Khan prize for flight to Cape Town.

Ottawa's Farewell To Lord Willingdon

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Ottawa.—Lord and Lady Willingdon were accorded a farewell at the Capital yesterday. They drove in an open sleigh to the station where they were cheered by a large crowd. Mr. Bennett Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers, and other dignitaries were on the platform, and a guard-of-honour was provided by the Ottawa Garrison. Lord and Lady Willingdon left by a special train for Montreal via Quebec, where the Lieut.-Governor of Province entertains them at luncheon to-day. They will sail for England on 16th January from St. John.

HOOVER'S BEST WISHES.

Washington.—Mr. and Mrs. Hoover have sent best wishes to Lord and Lady Willingdon for the pleasant journey and success in India.—Reuter.

20 Ladies Put In 'C' Class As Undertrial

—:o:—

KARACHI CONDEMNS LATHI CHARGE

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Jan. 14.

At an over crowded public meeting of the citizens of Karachi called by prominent citizens this evening and presided over by Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Mayor, a following resolution was unanimously passed in connection with the last Sunday night's three successive lathi charges, in which about 300 persons had been reported injured.

"The citizens of Karachi assembled at this public meeting strongly condemned this action of the authorities in prohibiting a peaceful procession in Karachi on Sunday the 11th instant, and the indiscriminate and excessive lathi charges by police of innocent charges, causing injuries to over 150 of them, and are further of opinion that there was no need of extending the Cr. L. A. Act to Karachi, and call upon the Government to withdraw it."

Several prominent citizens including some Muslim M.L.C.'s supported the resolution.

Seth Haridas Laljee, Secretary of the Buyers and Shippers Chamber, and a member of the Karachi Port Trust and a leading local merchant has been nominated as the next 'Dictator'.

All the 20 ladies arrested last Sunday have been placed in "C" class as undertrial prisoners.

ERICH MARIA REMARQUE A OLIMPAC

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 4).

because I wanted to discuss seriously with myself a problem that touches me personally, that book which, as far as I am concerned, has but one advantage" —that it made me independent.

THE DILEMMA.

He wonders and regrets that he could not write that book earlier; that it took him so many years to face the 'problem', the dilemma of dual thought—can patriotism be compatible with condemnation of war as a means of human progress? Humanity is grateful to this man for having solved the riddle-made so difficult for the typical corps-student—with such priceless courage. He ruminates:

We were all convinced, all kids of seventeen, that we were fighting for the salvation of the world and of civilization. I am now quite convinced that young Englishmen and young Frenchmen thought the same thing. But afterward, afterward! The war was too terrible and too long for me not to learn to think otherwise. After it was over I saw all its hideousness, but there was one thing I could not accept.

JOIE DE VIVRE.

The one thing was his dead comrade lying in the mud with his abdomen torn ..... But his will-to-live or, better still, willl-to-power (in the Nietzchean fet special sense) survived the violence of his shock. The scope of his love, his incomparable sense of comradeship strengthened by the War into a passion, broadened as he settled down to less abnormal life. One cannot conclude without quoting the significant portion of the conversation as the excellent Lefevre report it:

In Paris (Herr Remarque exales his cigarette smoke) I adore walking in the afternoon when a bluish mist lies over the 'quais' and when I am fatigued I sit down on the terraces of the cafes and look about me.

"In which respect," remarked H'rth, 'you resemble Stresemann who also liked to sit on the terraces of Paris cafes and look at the moving crowd."

"Yes, for that crowd is life, and I adore life above everything else. Even a book interests me if only it makes us love life better, if it lifts us out of our routine by making us reflect on the greatest of all problems on the most marvellous of miracles we live."

TWO VILLAGES IN AHMEDABAD DISTRICT EVACUATED

Patidars Conference In Nadiad

TWO VILLAGES EVACUATED

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 15.

Two villages in Dholka Taluka (Ahmedabad District) have been evacuated in pursuance of the no-tax campaign. A farmer named Ishwarbhai Patel has been arrested on a charge of theft for picking cotton in his field which has been forfeited by the Government for non-payment of tax.—A. P.

OLPAD TALUKA'S IN DETERMINED MOOD

—:o:—

Karadi Captain Convicted

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, Jan. 12.

Olpad Taluka has now determined to join in the struggle for freedom and has decided not to pay the land tax. The visible indication of this determination is that nearly 30 to 35 of the villages have been evacuated by the Satyagrahi peasants. Many more are being evaucated daily. In Kanysi tne people have carried off even the windows and doors of the houses for the fear of the officials, taking them away. The Patel of the village has resigned his post and joined the Satyagrahis.

The movement of non-payment of land-tax is spreading in Gujrat. The people who have learnt the simple politics from their Sardar are bold enough argue like perfect logicians and make the officials return empty-handed.

MAULANA SAHEB'S SPEECHES.

Maulana Husein Mohamadsaheb, the president of Jamiatul-Ulema, the foremost Mohommedan institution, was invited by the Madresa of Rander. His speech was appreciated by all. He delivered two speeches and is now invited at Surat and Bardoli. His speeches at Rander and Dabhel revealed him as a patriot Mohommedan and a scholar too. With his logical arguments and precise statistics he showed how the English have rendered this country the most poor in the world. None else but English he said are to be thanked for our utter poverty, they are the real enemies of all castes in India. Further he asked the people to wear Khaddar and to fill the jails. He rebuked the Mohommedans for not heartily participating in the present struggle for freedom. The struggle, he said, is waged in the cause of truth and freedom. Whatever it be to others, to a true Mohommedan it is a religious duty to see his country free. The commandment of Koran is exactly similar

The Patel of Varad (Taluka Bardoli) has engaged Dublas to guard the entrance of the village, Anybody refusing to act as the guard directs, it is alleged, is severely beaten. A batch of twenty is guarding at a time.

KARADI CAPTAIN CONVICTED.

Sjt. Madhavjibhai of Gandhiji's first selected batch who had taken charge of the Karadi camp, is sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months. Sjts. Bhanabhai, Makanjibhai, and Valjibhai who were arrested along with him are given seven months each, the last having got two weeks more. The number of volunteers gone to jail from Surat district is now 742.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO THIEVES.

The Mohommedan guards in the fields engaged by the Government in Manekpore are advising the Dublas of the village not to work for their masters and in addition giving them a free charter to steal as much as they liked from the fields. They are threatened with jail if they show any tendency to be faithful to their masters. Some of the Dublas have actually begun to steal from the fields. Recently half of the Jowari from a field was stolen away, in Manekpore.

REMOVAL OF CROPS.

Some peasants go boldly into their fields and bring their well-earned crops to their houses openly. They are not in the least afraid of being caught. Sjt. Lalbhai Bhavanbhai of Akoti while bringing his crops in six carts all full with Jowari, was caught and taken into custody at Vaghech. The brave peasant's reply to the persuasions and threats of the officials was "I shall be the last man to pay the land revenue, you are at liberty to attach all the carts.", upon which the carts were taken to Khoj, but after having taken a receipt, the carts with the bullocks were returned to the owner.

Two carts, carrying Jowari from a confiscated land belonging to Sjt. Durlabhabhai of Sarbhone, were attached by the talati. The two brothers who tilled the soil for the owner, refused to pay the tax and releasing the bullocks walked home.

BIDDER WITHOUT MONEY.

Fakir Mohommad of Butawda took part in the auction of a land that belonged to Sjt. Rambhai Govindji. His bid was for Rs. 1093 of which even the tenth part he does not possess. The Government therefore have not given the charge of the land to this illustrious bidder.

V. J. PATEL WANTS LONG CHANGE AND TREATMENT AT SUITABLE WATERING PLACE IN EUROPE

Unsuitable Diet And Want Of Proper Treatment Aggravated His Complaint Say Bombay Doctors

BOMBAY, Jan. 15.

Doctors G. V. Deshmukh, Purshottam Patel, T. O. Shah and J. T. Desai have issued the following statement:—

Mr. V. J. Patel, ex-President of the Assembly, has been having a thorough investigation of all his ailment after his arrival in Bombay. He is very weak and suffering from giddiness since his fall from the operation table in Coimbatore and is confined to bed.

As regards his main complaint of pain on the left side of his abdomen, it has been found on X-ray and other examination that he has got thickening, kinking and narrowing of the left side of the colon due to an attack of inflammation of the bowel which started in Ambala jail four months ago.

UNSUITABLE DIET.

This has been getting worse and giving him trouble all this time owing to unsuitable diet and want of proper treatment. Unless the inflammation subsides it is very difficult to say whether any operation is necessary.

As regards his other complaints of piles which are bleeding and hernia on the right side, we are of opinion that in any case, in his present extremely weak state of health, any operation is inadvisable.

HAVING COMPLETE REST.

He is having complete rest, dieting and medical treatment at present in the polyclinic nursing home in order that the inflammation might subside.

We also recommend that a long change to Europe and continuous treatment at some suitable watering place at the earliest possible opportunity would benefit him considerably.—A. P.

KHARAG BAHADUR HUNGER—STRIKES

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

Arguments in the case against Kharag Bahadur Singh were concluded to-day before Mr. A. Isar, City Magistrate. Mr. Nandkishore, Deputy Superintendent of the Intellegence Department summed up the case for the prosecution by saying that accused took active part in Congress activities by recruiting Gurkha volunteers and carrying "Jawahar Day" pamphlets. Kharagbahadur did not participate in the proceedings Orders were reserved for next week. On the conclusion of to-day's hearing the accused informed the court that as a protest against beeing C Class prisoners by jail authorities he was hunger-striking since Tuesday and would continue it unless jail officers were brought to book.

Kohli's case was again adjourned to-day.

Mr. Shivanarain and other defence counsels protested against prolonging the case. The protest was recorded by the Magistrate and the next hearing has been postponed till Monday.

KARNATAK LEADER JAILED FOR ONE MONTH

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DHARWAR, Jan. 15.

Mr. Krishnarao Mudvedkar, an old Congress leader of the Karnatak was sentenced to-day to pay Rs. 50 fine, or in default, to undergo one month's simple imprisonment for defying an order under Section 42, District Police Act, prohibiting him from making public speeches in Dharwar for two months. Mr. Mudvedkar preferred to go to jail and was placed in 'B' class.

The Belgaum District Peasants' Conference will be held at Sankeswar on the 18th under the presidentship of Mr. Siddappa Hosmani of Haveri.—A. P.

STOCKS AND SHARES

FALL IN SILVER AND RISE IN BANK RATE DEPRESS VALUES

Confidence Impaired

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Every new low level is influencing increased selling pressure. The steadier tone in cotton would have prevented share values from a fall but renewed decline in Silver and rise in Bank Rate impaired confidence. Commodity prices are at a low ebb and rise in Bank rate at this time is likely to have an adverse effect on the general economic condition. Contraction of currency is now having its effect and it remains to be seen when and where the depression will end. There is no disposition to buy and persistent selling during the one hour of to-day's session prices show general decline. Bombay Burma were weak and Tram shares gave way. Tata Steel Ordinary shares were weak while Hydros ruled somewhat steady with little business.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

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Bombay, Jan. 15.

Bombay Dyeing 643; 39; 38; 39
Century 233; 31
Colaba 107; 6
Crescent N. 70
Fazul 335; 30; 32; 30-10
Indore 339; 41
Madhowji 32
Nagpur 338; 37
New Great 153; 51; 53
Pearl 217; 16; 17
Simplex 65-10; 63
Swadeshi 260; 56
Burma 455; 48; 49
Hydro 105; 4; 5
Tram 115-5; 14-6; 14-11
Deff. 270; 67
Ord. 24-8; 23-12; 24
Bundi 12-12; 14
Indian 176; 73
Katni Ord. 147
Alcock 161; 60

MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

100 Ahm. Advance	297-8
50 Apollo	3-0
10 Bom: Cotton P.	3-12
500 Bom. Cotton	130
250 Bom. Dyeing	639/6
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	231/4
500 Central India P.	443-12
100 Central India	337/8
100 Colaba	106/4
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	70
250 Currim	62-8
250 David	110
250 Dawn	510
200 E. D. Sassoon	50
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-6-6
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	5-12
250 Fazulbhoy	330/10
100 Finlay	77-0
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	119/8
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	341/4
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kasoorchand	11-4
100 Khatau	102-8
100 Kohinoor	127/8
250 Laxmi	898/12
100 Madhowji	32-8
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	730
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	354-6
50 Mysore	101-14
200 New Great P.	146-4
200 New Great	153/12
100 New City	60
250 Pabani	120
250 Pearl	217/8
100 Phoenix	292-8
10 Premier	1-0-0
100 Shapurji	5-12
1000 Sholapur X. D.	1402/8
250 Simplex	63/12
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	256/4
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	30
500 Vishnu P.	567-8
500 Vishnu	1380
1000 Western	690

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	69-12
50-25 Central	14-14
£10- 5 Eastern	74
500 Imperial	1203/12
500-125 Imperial Contr.	299-6
100-50 India	84
5 Union	3-3-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	12-14
70 Gwalior	65
250 Indian	173/12
100 Katni 1st P.	102
100 Katni 2nd P.	104-0
40 Katni Df.	552/8
100 Katni	147-8
10 Punjab P.	9-12
10 Punjab	7-15
100 Shahabad	140/10

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8-3
15 Jupiter	7-12
15 New India	15/8
200,100 Oriental	1,490
10 Vulcan	5/1

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	126-4
1000 Andhra Val. P.	940
1000 Andhra Val.	580-0
50 Bom. Tram P.	65-12
50 Bom. Trac.	114/11
100 Tata Hydro P.	105-0
100 Tata Hydro	105-0
1000 Tata Power P.	1045
100 Tata Power	403/12

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Frantij	802/8
100 Amritsar Patti	117
100 Central Provin.	88-4
100 Dho. Barramati	89
100 Guzrat	66-0
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	677-8

MINING

10 Central India	2-0
10 Shivrajpur	12-14
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	120-0
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	46-4
30 Tata Steel D.	267/8
75 Tata Steel	24

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	160
80 Bom. Uganda	16-0
250 Bom. Steam P.	200
250 Bom. Steam	156-4
50 Bom. Telephone	42/4
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	313
125 Bom. Burma Old	449/6
50 Bom. Burma New	173-2
100 Ind. Bleaching	103-12
15 Scindia	6-2-6

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4
Banks Selling T T 1/5 11/16 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32 Jan.
Banks Buying D. D. 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/5 29/32 Mar.

NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T. T. 279 1/4
Banks Selling T T 279
Banks Buying T T 278

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 922
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/2.

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 68 1/8

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 90

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 7/8.

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2.

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 15/32 14th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 7/16 15th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/2 14th inst.
London/Paris 123.80 14th inst.
London/Belgium 34.82 14th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.06 14th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 14th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-5-0 3/8 13th inst. £4-5-0 1/4 14th inst.
Silver London Ready 14 1/16 13th inst. 13 1/4 14th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 7/8 13th inst. 13 1/16 14th inst.
Silver New York Ready 30 1/2 13th inst. 29 1/4 14th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 5/32 p. c. 13th inst. 2 5/32 p. c, 14th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 11/32 p. c. 13th inst. 2 11/32 p. c. 14th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-1/2 per cent. 3 Months 5 per cent. 6 Months 4-3/4 per cent. 12 Months 4½ per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver. Uncertain. The decline is due to China selling. America and India bought at the decline.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	6	0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	6	0
Mint Gold 2nd ,,	21	7	0
Silver Ready	42	2	0
Silver 1st Settlement	40	0	0
Silver 2nd ,,	39	0	0

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Wheat May	4	1	6
Linseed May	6	2	6
Castorseed	6	0	0
Cottonseed	2	2	0
Groundnuts	5	1	0
Rapeseed	5	0	0
Movraseed	4	12	0
Myrabolams	22	0	0
Poppyseed	11	4	0

Regulate Birth.

Reading free Book of Dr. M. Bose, B.A., M.D. H. B. L. Parbatsar. E. B. Ry. Simplest, surest and cheapest methods. Lavishly praised by whole India.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Following poor response from New York market the local market opened at Rs. 181/12 for Broach A-M delivery. Another rapid decline in silver unnerved buyers and heavy long liquidation depressed prices to Rs. 179/8. Liverpool opened quiet at a rise of 1 point and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 180/12
Oomra D/J. 147
Oomra March 148/8
Bengal D/J. 135
Bengal March 134

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

January	136.50—0.50
April	121.70—0.10
July	116.70—0.90

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Bengal	143/147
Mathia	139/145
Khandesh	141/152
Akola/Khamgaon	148/155
Nagpur/Wardha	158/168
Barsi-Pandherpur	148/158
Jalna/Aurangabad	140/152
Khandwa/Sanavad	154/157
Indore	153/158
Ujjain	188/191

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

160 Vishveshwar Raghavji Indore 148-1/2
104 Do. Sindh American 195
100 S. J. Devid Mill Chitosarh 131
100 A. Damodar Manmar 136 1/2
100 Kotak & Co. Khandwa Old 141-1/4
119 Ralli Bros. Veraval 150
100 B. Karshandas Nagpur 167
61 Premji Harji Mundra 175
115 Colaba Land Barwaha 149
42 Do. Mahitpur 180
300 Bombay & Co. Sindhurni 137
100 A. Damodar Sindhurni 137
200 G. G. Kesha & Co. Hingeli 149
100 Birla Bros. Shenabad 150-1/4

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Since 1st September. Yesterday.

In full-pressed Bales.

	This year.	
Khandesh	6,141	135,931
Central India	7,543	128,100
Barsi and Nagar	2,903	74,934
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,095	25,894
Berar	4,053	244,068
Central Provinces	2,475	138,797
Total Oomras	24,215	747,724
Dholera	302	45,088
N.-W. Provinces	201	83,915
Rajputana	747	14,090
Sind-Punjab	1,884	66,519
Broach		6,,353
Coompta & Dharwar		16,076
Westerns-Northerns		8,214
Cocoanada		16
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		12,710
Persian		89
American		14,662
Egyptian and African	783	78,643
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		119
Total	28,137	1,095,112

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 8th Jan. Yesterday.

In full-pressed Bales.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

	This year.	
Europe	6,060	188,597
Japan & China	8,731	559,083
Coast Ports		7,030
Up-country by Rail		44,624
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		55,290
Total	14,791	845,624

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

3 ½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. Rs. 62/12

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90-4.

4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-4.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74.

4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-14.

4½ per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 33-2.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-8.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96-2.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93-10.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-15.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/14

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101-15.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 100-6.

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104-11

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71-8.

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-6.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-6.

FORWARD RATES.

21st Jan. 1931 settlement.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 62-10-0

5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100-11-0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

GOOD AND PURE DRUGS WANTED

Evidence Before Drugs Enquiry Committee.

Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, said before the Drugs Enquiry Committee, that the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act 1925 should be amended to include the drugs as well, as otherwise fraudulent dealers could not be dealt with properly, under the existing provisions of the Act. The Bombay Municipality at present has got the machinery to enforce the Drugs Act, if enacted, but beyond the Bombay Municipal Area, it will not be operative. It will certainly be better if an All-India Drugs Act is passed.

IN DEFENCE OF GOVT'S. MEDICAL STORES.

Major Canteenwala, I.M.S., officer-in-charge of the Government Medical Stores, Bombay, said that the cry raised by certain witnesses before the Drugs Enquiry Committee regarding the abolition of the Government Medical Stores on the plea of their competing with the indigenous drugs-industry, is absolutely without any basis as the stores only supply the Government Institutions or the Government-aided bodies. It has got nothing to do with the general public. The stores are primarily intended to supply good and pure drugs to the state hospitals and dispensaries at a cheap price. Whenever it is noted that the price is higher than the market price, it is at once cut down The drugs manufactured are usually pure and potent inasmuch as almost all the raw materials that are used, are either shipped from England after being thoroughly tested or locally tested by the Chemist attached to the depot or by the Chemical Examiner with the Government of Bombay.

BELOW-STANDARD DRUGS.

Messrs. B. D. Connell Clerke and C. Kienner, representatives in India of Messrs. Wallacker (France) said that the tendency in India was to buy articles of cheap quality whether it was guaranteed P. P. or not and hence in Bombay, a large number of below-standard-drugs were being imported. A small Committee should be appointed in each of the principal ports consisting of the principal importers, manufacturers and medical men to take up samples of different drugs and test them at the laboratory of the Chemical Analyser to the Government or any such laboratory found efficient for the purpose.

NEED FOR CENTRAL LABORATORY.

Sir T. B. Nariman, Kt., said that certain Indian drugs had been found to be very useful but the suffering public were kept in the dark about them because these were not well analysed and well prepared. A Central laboratory should be constituted where analysis of these things could be carried out by experts. About 54 years ago, the witness had the opportunity of examining many manufacturing firms and the Government Medical Stores as Member of the Indigenous Drugs Commission and he was told that a number of drugs were adulterated. The position did not seem to have changed to this day.

Bidding Farewell To Governor Byrne.

LONDON, January 15.

Speaking at the East African dinner to bid farewell to Governor Byrne, Lord Passfield stressed that it was a profound mistake to believe that one section of Kenya could possibly progress at the expense of the other. It was essential that all sections should co-operate. Lord Passfield expressed the opinion that it was most unfair of Kenya critics to bring up against the present generation of settlers mistakes alleged to have been committed by settlers twenty years ago.

Mr. Charles Bowring presiding, expressed the opinion that Governor Byrne's West African, and Indian experience would be most helpful. He pleaded that Governor Byrne should be given a fair chance, unhampered by numberless Commissions and Committees. Policy in the Eastern Africa recently had been far too cautious, and problems should be dealt with more summarily as they presented themselves. Mr. Bowring hoped that witnesses before the Parliamentary Committee would include White settlers who were not associated with politics.

Governor Byrne, responding, said he took office with a completely open mind. He hoped to tour Kenya soon after his arrival at Nairobi and meet officials and settlers informally. He thought it was unfortunate that Kenya should perpetually be in the limelight and hoped it would be left more in peace.—Reuter.

HARTAL IN HONOUR OF SHOLAPUR MARTYRS

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

Adoni, Jan. 15.

Adoni observed a successful hartal yesterday as a protest against the execution of the four Sholapur prisoners at a well-attended public meeting. Speeches were delivered condemning Government's callous disregard of public opinion and prayers were offered for the peace of the four departed souls.

DHULIA IN MOURNING.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Jan. 15.

A huge bare-headed procession carrying a black flag for the Sholapur martyrs was taken out on Wednesday. At a monster meeting of Hindus and Muslims a resolution condemning Government's decision in hanging the Sholapur prisoners and conveying a condolence message to their relatives, was unanimously passed. Sjts. Paranjpe, Tilak, Khaladkar and Thakar addressed the meeting and Seth Gulabchand presided. Complete hartal was observed.

MALKAPUR'S TRIBUTE.

—:o:—

MALKAPUR, Jan. 14.

On Monday a complete hartal was observed in the Grain and Cotton Market in honour of the martyr Gore, pleader. Gin factories were also closed.

On Tuesday a complete hartal was observed throughout the town and Grain and Cotton Market in honour of Sholapur patriots and in the evening a huge public meeting was held under the presidentship of Mrs. Kalele. Every speaker condemned the Government for the execution and expressed sympathy with their family members. All M. C. schools were also closed.

WADHWAN OFFERS PRAYERS FOR SHOLAPUR LEADERS

A Complete Hartal Observed

(From A Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CITY, Jan. 13.

A meeting of the Executive of the Wadhwan State Peoples' Conference was held last night under the Presidentship of Sjt. Manilal Kothari) in which a resolution was unanimously passed to send a deputation with a memorial, requesting the Thakore Saheb to grant to the Municipality an elective basis, with sufficient provision of finances to meet medical educational and sanitary requirements of Wadhwan.

In the course of the meeting the news was received about the execution of the Sholapur prisoners. The business was suspended. The whole meeting standing offered prayers for the peace of the departed souls. Wadhwan City Wadhwan Camp and, Jorawarnagar observed a complete hartal to-day. The situation at Porbandar, which a couple of days ago threatened to be serious has according to the latest report improved, and Sjt. Kothari has received an urgent call to go there for a final settlement.

He has left to-day for Porbandar.

Matunga Honours Sholapur Martyrs.

There was a well-attended public meeting of the residents of Matunga convened to congratulate the four leaders of Sholapur, in the open maidan. Mr. E. V. S. Maniam presided.

He traced the whole story that led to the declaration of Martial Law in Sholapur. Thousands of organisations even including such loyal ones like the Western India Liberation Association of Bombay had requested the Viceroy to intervene and show clemency but the Viceroy had turned a deaf ear to the appeals.

Inspector Raje, when he found that volunteers were ringing bells and making announcements for the meeting at once sent a posse of police who came running to the place of the meeting, and stationed themselves in the Chowki near the maidan watching the proceedings but no untoward incident happened.

CENSUS BOYCOTT.

Matunga is busy carrying on a vigorous campaign in favour of census boycott. In addition to many numbers on the walls of buildings being erased, a few new figures were included to the original ones on both sides just to mislead the census officers.

PROPOSED EXPERSS FREIGHT SERVICE.

—:o:—

From America To India

LONDON, Jan. 14.

New York.—Dewshea, Manager in the United States for Imperial Airways, has announced that negotiations are in progress for an express freight service from America to India via England, using planes, liners, trains, and motor-lorries. He states that arrangements have been completed with the Cunard and White Star lines and British Customs and negotiations are being completed with American Express Company and United States Customs, and airlines are contemplating the inauguration of a service early in the spring. It is estimated that the new service will be able to carry freight from New York to Karachi in 16 days and to Bagdad in 13 days.—Reuter.

Dr. TREASURYVALA, M.D.

Besides treating

Hernia, Hydrocele and Appendicitis,

other Chronic and obstinate diseases will be treated by NON-ALLOPATHIC methods.

Between 9 and 12-30 in the morning.
3 to 6 in the afternoon.
WATSON'S HOTEL (Mahendra Mansions.)

Rest of the time at the ELECTRO THERAPEUTIC HALL, Opposite Colaba Station, Near the Taxi Stand.

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(Estd. 1906.)

Before taking out a Life Assurance Policy it is better to apply all the rigid tests for a good Company.

THE "NATIONAL"

will surpass any other Company in these tests.

(1) Indian Capital—Indian Management—for the benefit of Indians.
(2) The Company has never contested a claim on a technicality.
(3) The low safe rates of premium provide maximum assurance at minimum cost.

The "NATIONAL" keeps well ahead of the times and its policy of 'fair and square dealing' which began with its founding, ever since 1906, has been continuous.

R. G. DAS and CO. Managers.

Bombay Branch, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CONVICTIONS IN CALICUT

ORDER UNDER SECTION 144

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, January 10.

Eight satyagraha volunteers were released from the Calicut Sub-Jail yesterday, the charges against them being withdrawn. The case against four volunteers arrested for picketing was taken up by the Sub-Magistrate on Thursday. Two of them were sentenced to six months' and two to three months' imprisonment.

Yesterday the Sub-Divisional Magistrate disposed of the case against three volunteers. Two of them were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, and the third to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Two volunteers were arrested yesterday while picketing the foreign cloth shops of Messrs. S. G. Venkatachala Iyer and S. G. Krishna Iyer, To-day two more volunteers were arrested in the morning, but soon after the arrests, their places were taken up by two other volunteers who were also arrested in the evening.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate took for hearing yesterday the cases against Messrs. G. Sreedhar, B.A., B.L., Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal, K. Narayanan Nair, Captain of volunteers, and P. A. Senuddein. The case against Mr. Sreedhar was postponed to the 19th instant, while the cases against the other two accused were postponed to the 20th instant.

It is understood that in response to the advice tendered by the leaders undergoing sentence in the Cannanore Central Jail, nine out of ten satyagrahis who were fasting in the jail have since given up the strike.

The Muslim satyagrahis in the Cannanore Central Jail, have, it is understood, sent a petition to the jail authorities requesting the latter to provide them with necessary facilties for the forthcoming Ramzan.

Rao Bahadur C. J. Paul, Additional District Magistrate, Calicut, has promulgated an order under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, extending the order of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate prohibiting picketing of foreign cloth shops in Calicut to another fortnight. The order is made "ex-parte" in view of the need for the speedy prevention of picketing.

Drs. N. V. L. Narasimha Rao, Mallappa and Messrs. K. T. Kunhiraman Nambiar, Annapurniah, Suryanarayana Sarma, Ramamurthi Sastri and about 10 other politicals were removed to Vellore from the Cannanore Central jail on last Wednesday.

Removes Poisonous Waste Without Shock to the System

You don't think of "Feen-a-mint" as a medicine, but as a delightful, mint-flavored gum confection which you thoroughly enjoy chewing — yet physicians and druggists everywhere are warmly commending it as a completely effective laxative.

Why? Because "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a tasteless laxative agent which, *when thoroughly chewed* and mixed with the natural mouth juices, promotes complete elimination without any of the unpleasant effects of ordinary laxatives which may be either too weak or too harsh.

To know the difference, get a package of delicious "Feen-a-mint" at your druggist's today—and chew a tablet tonight.

1p

Feen-a-mint
The Chewing LAXATIVE

FREE GIFT

DIARY-1931

366 Pages—one day a page.

Apply with

Four annas postage stamps,

Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji.
177, Harisorn Road, Calcutta.

BEEJBUND

1 Pill taken 2 hours before supper restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for three days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If 2 bottles are taken continuously sure to remove IMPOTENCY.

1 Bottle of 20 Pills: Rupees TWO.

Hon. Col. D. Dawes Pelley, Bart., B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph.D., B.M.S., Principal "Electric" Medical College MADRAS, writes:—"BEEJ BUND" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all sorts of impotency.

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM,
3, Byragimatam Street, MADRAS.

TO WITNESS TO-MORROW

Sri. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya

IN THE INDIAN ART PRODUCTIONS' UNIQUE PICTURE **Vasantasena** or **Mrichakatik**

Assisted by Misses. Enakshi Ramarao, Nalini Tarkhud, Shakuntala, and others

AT **VISHNU CINEMA**

DUBASH THEATRE. NEW CHARNI ROAD

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Hiyeizan Maru ..	4614	12 Jan.	18 Jan.
*Uwa Maru	11000	---	@27 Jan
Tokushima Maru ..	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan
*Genoa Maru ..	5785	15 Jan.	22 Jan.
*Suez Maru	4646	19 Jan.	28 Jan.
*Tasmania Maru	4105	14 Jan.	25 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	---	@10Feb
xTango Maru ..	8893	30 Jan.	13 Feb.
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Feb.	28 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	---	@24Feb

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru ..	10500	21 Jan.	7 Feb.
Katori Maru ..	10000	5 Feb.	22 Feb.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	19 Feb.	8 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tsama Maru ..	22000	4 Feb.	10 Feb.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	19 Feb.	26 Feb
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	4 Mar.	10 Mar.

Others are Orient-Seattle South American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—

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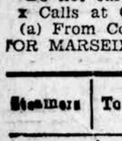

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Hamburg Maru ..	8th Jan.	18th Jan.
Hague Maru	18th ,,	30th ,,
Havre Maru	23rd ,,	2nd Feb
MeV. Fukko Maru ..	28th ,,	8th ,,
Borneo Maru	8th Feb.	20th ,,
Shinyo Maru	20th ,,	1st Mar.
Shunko Maru	24th ,,	7th ,,

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25478
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Box No. 856.

Amusements.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
HURRY UP!
or
YOU WILL MISS.
AFRICA SPEAKS
THRILLING ALL-TALKING
Romance of Adventure in the unexplored regions of Equatorial Africa.
A COLUMBIA PICTURE

EMPRESS THEATRE.
6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Revolution in Screen Entertainment.
ON WITH THE SHOW
Featuring
BETTY COMPSON,
LOUISE FAZENDA,
FAIRBANKS TWINS.
100 p.c. Natural Colour.
100 p.c. Talking, Singing, Dancing.

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GUNBOAT JACK
vs
STOKER SHEPPARD
of
H. M. S. Effingham
10 ROUNDS
and
FIVE OTHER STAR FIGHTS
at
LUNA PARK
TO-NIGHT
At 9-30 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES
Rs. 5, 3, 2, & 1.
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FULL LIQUOR LICENSE

Royal Opera House
Daily Daily
The Famous Dancer
MISS BLANCHE
Presents VARIETY DANCING
in the middle of
STARS of the EAST
Daily four shows at
5, 7, 9, 11 p. m.
Come and have a look at the lovely Dancer.

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
Jan. 15.
Clan Macbeth, Westtington, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.
Jan. 16.
Varela, Eadie, Busreh.
Goalpara, Howe, Calcutta.
Begum, Robb, Java.
Oredano Maru, Akara, Porebunder.

LOADING.
Jan. 15.
Steamer Clan Macbeth for Dunkirk.
Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Ranchi for London.
Steamer Karoa for Durban.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Malwa:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Malwa is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from London with the outward mails of the 1st instant, a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail on the same day at about 10 a.m. for Shanghai, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Ranchi:—The P and O S N Co's mail steamer Ranchi is expected to arrive here to-day from Shanghai, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Macbeth:—The J F Co's steamer Clan Macbeth arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Goalpara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Begum:—The T M Co's steamer Begum will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Java with ballast.

S S Oredano Maru:—The M B Kaisha's steamer Oredano Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Porebunder with same bottom cargo of sugar.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

—:o:—

THURSDAY, January 15
2 Ranpura, London, 24-1, M M and Co.
3 Schwarzenfels, Karachi, 16-1 L Edwards Ltd.
5 City of Sparta, Karachi, 17-1, K Nixon & Co.
7 Oridono Maru, Bhavnagar, 15-1, M B Kaisha.
8 Tampa, Colombo, 17-1 L Edwards Ltd.
11 Sarvistan, NF, NF, M K Khalili.
15 Genova, Genoa, 27-1, L T and M I.
13 Redsea, Hull, NF L Edwards.
17 Keetong, New York, 16-1, F F Campbell and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hamburg Maru, Kobe, 18-1, O S Kaisha.
2 Tasmania Maru, Japan, 30-1, N Y Kaisha.
4 Varela, Busrah, 16-1 M M & Co.
6 Hiyeizan Maru, Japan, 18-1, N Y Kaisha.
12|13 Heinan Maru, Rangoon, 17-1 Scindia S N Co.
14 Goalpara, Calcutta, 16-1 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Sophie Marie M'Coast 17-1 Merchant S N Co.
B Jehangir, Jeddah, 17-1 T Morrison & Co.
C/R Gambada, Tuticorin 23-1, M and Co.
F Pundit, Rangoon, 31 1, T Morrison and Co.
G Janaki, Karachi, 16-1, Malabar S S Co.
M Akbar N F, 18-1, T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON
Mantua, 23-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda, 30-1-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
1 Warfield, 14-2-31, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Britania, 26-1-31, G T Co.
City of Poona, 2-2-31, K N Co.
Custalia 7-2-31 G T Co.
Tuscania, 2-5-31, G T Co.
2 City of Barcelona, 16-1-31 K N Co.

FROM OSLO.
Agra 17-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Formosa 10-2-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.
Trifels, 29-12-30, L. Edward Ltd.
Agtekerk 16-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Roenfels, 19-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Wildenfels, 30-1-31, L Edward Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Salisbury, 26-1-31, F F Campbell & Co.
City of Oran 27-2-31. F F Campbell & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Fusijama, 24-1-3 L T Co.
4 Cracovia, 26-1-31, L T Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Genoa Maru 17-1-30 N Y K.
Tokushima Maru 17-1-31 N Y K.
Mirzapore, 24-1-31, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hague Maru 31-1-31 O S Kaisha.
Fukko Maru 1-2-31 O S Kaisha.
Havre Maru 3-2-31 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 22-2-31 O S Kaisha.

FROM DURBAN.
Karoa 17-1-31 M M & Co.
Karagola 31-1-31 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON.
Ranpura, 25-1-31, P and O S N Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macbeth, NF, J F Co.

FOR GENOA.
Genoa NF M Italiana.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Bandra NF M M and Co.
Vasna, NF, M M and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Redsea, NF, L Edward Ltd.
Schwarzenfels NF, L Edward Ltd

FOR DURBAN
Karoah NF M M and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Tasmania Maru, NF, N Y Kaisha.
Heizon Maru, NF, N Y Kaisha.
Genoa Maru, NF, N Y Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON.
Nurmahal, NF, T M Co
Husian Maru NF S S N Co.
Pundit NF T M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON
Ranpura, P and O S N Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Tasmania Maru N Y Kaisha.
Heizon Maru N Y Kaisha.
Genoa Maru, N Y Kaisha.

FOR HAMBURG.
Redsea, L Edward Ltd.
Sworzonfels L Edward Ltd.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macbeth, J F Co.

FOR GENOA.
Genoa M Italiano.

FOR BUSREH.
Bandra M M and Co.
Vasna, M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Karoa M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Gambada M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Nurmahal, T M and Co.
Husian Maru S S N Co.
Pundit T M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Oridono Maru 14-1-31.
Hamburg Maru (Boats for A Cotton), 14-1-31.
Padma, 14-1-31.
Sophie Marie, 14-1-31.
Irrawadi, 15-1-31.

EXPORTS.
Jan. 15.

S S Ranpura for London:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes W T Suren; 152 cwts coffee Thos. Cook and Son; 200 cwts condiments Poonjaji and Co; 100 cwts turmeric fingers 200 cwts groundnut seeds M Bhuta and Co.

For Marseilles—750 cwts groundnut seeds 1000 cwts groundnuts D Virji and Co; 200 cwts groundnut seeds M Bhuta and Co.

S S Schwarzenfels for Hamburg;—220bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 393 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 195 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 55 bales cotton raw Gill and Co; 50 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co; 11 cases dry casings Ad. Meyer.

For Antwerp:—120 bales cotton fly M Mafatlal and Co.

For Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For Ghent:—323 bales cotton raw B Cursondas and Co; 110 bales cotton raw Gill and Co; 25 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co.

S S Red Sea for Hamburg:—34 cwts gum karaya D Mavji and Co; 48 cwts hide cutting G Euchedina and Co; 27 bales cotton fly J Meyer and Co.

S S City of Sparta for Manchester:—1375 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Sutherland for Genoa:—220 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

S S Tampa for New York:—300 cwts gum karaya P E Bros; 125 bales cotton waste Indian Produce Export Co.

For Philadelphia—1000 cwts myrabollams Amin and Sons.

S S Genoa Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 100 bales cotton raw Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—600 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Hamburg Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 197 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 505 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Shanghai:—300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton raw V Morarji; 500 bales cotton raw J Dossa and Co.

S S Hiyierzan Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—250 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Jan. 15.

S S Hamburg Maru, Agents O S Kaisha Ltd., for Nagoya:—340 cases wood chests 95 cases enamel ware 12 cases earthenware 558 cases glass ware 125 cases cotton shirting.

From Osaka:—300 cases metal sand 60 cases glue 151 cases cotton shirting 67 cases cotton yarn 29 cases cotton goods 67 cases rubber goods 750 cases glass ware 78 drums coal tar 80 drums coal pitch 240 drums paint 400 Kegs lead 70 kegs chemicals 510 pieces aspan logs

From Los Angeles:—100 bales cotton.

From Kobe:—3320 pieces aspan logs 291 cases cotton goods 68 cases glass ware 93 cases straw boards 50 cases starin seeds 77 cases canvas shoes 30 cases camphor 85 casks chemicals.

From Moji:—45 cases glass ware 25 cases canvas shoes 1000 casks cement.

From Shanghai—409 bags beans 25 cases cotton yarn.

From Canton:—25 cases raw silk 925 bags cassia.

From Hongkong:—36 cases silk piece-goods 100 cases earthenware 200 cases cassia 26 cases cotton goods 25 cases raw silk 165 bags beans 920 bags sugar 101 bags sugarcandy.

From Singapore:—1607 bags sago flour 70 bags gum Benzamin 292 bags betelnuts 69 bags damar batu 59 bags rattan 50 bags nutmeg 34 bags coffee.

From Colombo:—18 cases rubber soles 41 cases tea 20 cases oil gunnes 80 cases cud goods 55 cases mattress fibre.

S S Oredano Maru, Agents M B Kaisha Ltd., from Jasseroean:—33559 bags sugar.

From Probolings:—2511 bags sugar.

From Naples:—40 cases preserves 130 cases silk yarn 650 cases potatoes 50 cases chestnuts 45 cases macaroni.

From Leghorn:—252 pieces marble slabs 26750 pieces marble tiles 450 cases chemicals 80 cases German silver ware.

From Marseilles:—200 bags cere 97 bags pellitary roots 80 cases vermouth 75 cases tartaric 30 cases chemicals.

From Calania:—250 cases sulphur 20 cases chemicals.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans Buying And Short Covering.

POOR CONSUMPTION REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm on absence of selling, influenced by New Orleans buying and covering by shorts. Prices fluctuated within a range of 11 points and finally closed at a rise of 2 to 1 point. The U. S. Mills consumption during the month of December amounted to 406,000 bales against 416,000 bales during November last. This report was construed bearish and still the consumption does not seem to be expanding although prices are now steady. December consumption by U. S. A. Mills in past seasons was as under:—

Season.	Bales.
1930-31	406,000
1929-30	454,000
1928-29	534,000
1927-28	544,000
1926-27	605,000
1925-26	575,000

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points to 9.73c.

In the Liverpool cotton market, Bombay was buying during the morning but the advance was lost on hedge selling influenced by bearish U. S. Mill consumption. Another fall in the prices of silver caused easier tone which improved later on straddle buying of October deliveries. Prices opened at a rise of 5 points but closed at a rise of 2 to 1 point. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 7 points to 5.39 and sales amounted to 5000 bales.

Empire cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 3 points. Egyptian cotton prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closed at a rise of 4 to 2 points.

INDIA BUYS AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

Produce Cables.

Bombay Jan. 15.

Wheat Cable: (Chicago)

"Prices declined on favourable weather but later advanced on active covering by "shorts" and Commission Houses buying. Closed firm".

Wheat Cable: (London)

"Unfavourable Indian crop reports and Australian sales in India restrain cheap offers. Firm attitude of Farm Board to consume surplus wheat for domestic needs as far as possible influencing Canada, Argentine and Australia. Looks steady with gradual improvement."

Linseed Cable: (London)

"Linseed Oil quiet and buyers apathetic except filling near requirements. Owing Peso Exchange prices may fluctuate but see no reason to buy so long bulk of crop remains unsold."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

March close at s 4/3 1/2d—1 1/8d
May close at s 4/4d—1d.
July close at s 4/5 5/8d—7/8d

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET
March per bushel dol 82 1/2 up 1/2
May per bushel dol 84 1/2 up 5/8
July per bushel dol 69 3/8 up 2 1/4

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

March 10.88—27
May 10.87—28

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cablt information from their friends:—

Liverpool:—
Weavers strike negotiations continue.

New York:—
Consumption report bearish, discounted. Appears oversold temporarily. Spot dtmand stagnant. Notices being steadily issued. Would wait for a further decline before buying.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March Highest 10.22 (1-12 p.m.)
New York Lowest 10.11 (10-06 a.m.).

Messrs. Patil Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 14th instant as under:—

8-45 p.m.: Meeting of Masters and men to-day, no definite statement.

Reuter's cable: New York. market was quiet but firm on absence of selling, influenced by New Orleans buying and covering by shorts.

Approximate difference between markets:—

Liverpool May (expected) eq. 5.37
Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 183 eq 4.15
Difference 122 pts eq Rs. 54
New York May (close) 10.39 eq 5.19
Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 183 eq 4.15
Difference 104 ps eq Rs. 46
Liverpool-New York:—
(At Liverpool close) March 39, May 35 (American points)

NEW YORK COTTON.
NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

March	10.15 plus .02
May	10.39 plus .01
July	10.59 plus .01
October	10.74 plus .04
December	10.88 plus .01
Middling Spot	10.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

January	9.98 plus .04
March	10.17 plus .03
Middling Spot	9.73 plus .05

New York: 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

January	9.95
March	10.13
May	10.37

New York Noon Call:—

January	9.97
March	10.61
May	10.41

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000 Bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.

	Opening.	Closing.
January		5.20 plus .01
February		5.22 plus .01
March	5.28	5.26 plus .02
April		5.31 plus .02
May	5.37	5.36 plus .02
June		5.41 plus .22
July	5.47	5.46 plus .02
August		5.49 plus .02
September		5.52 plus .02
October	5.56	5.55 plus .02
November		5.59 plus .02
December		5.63 plus .02
January 1932		5.65 plus .02
Middling Spot		5.39 plus .07

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Opening. Closing.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000 Bales.
Sales for Export	100 Bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200 Bales.

INDIAN COTTON.
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.05
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.25
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.45
Oomra Good	3.40
Oomra Fully Good	3.60
Oomra Fine	3.80
Bengal Good	3.15
Bengal Fully Good	3.30
Bengal Fine	3.45
Scinde Fully Good	3.30
Scinde Fine	3.45
Scinde Superfine	3.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

January	7.54
March	7.49
May	7.81
July	7.81
September	8.00
November	8.12
January	8.27
Sakellaridis F. G. F. Spot	8.10

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Jan. 15.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-29
Receipts to date 14-1-31	7118000	7116000
Receipts Yesterday 14-1-31	16000	27000
Exports to date 14-1-31	4237000	4601000
Stock at Ports 9-1-31	4077000	2589000
Stock Interior Towns 9-1-31	1751000	1472000
Stock Liverpool 9-1-31	1029000	932000
Visible Supply 9-1-31	8179000	643 '000
Quantity in Sight 9-1-31	10429000	11332000
Quantity out of Sight 9-1-31	5340000	6898000

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSON.
Bombay, Jan. 15.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 26/10 Highest Rs. 26/14/6 Lowest Rs. 26/9 Closing Rs. 26/13.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 26/9 Highest Rs. 26/13/6 Lowest Rs. 26/8 Closing Rs. 26/11.

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JUPITER GENERAL
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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1931.

HINDU-MUSLIM AGREEMENT REACHED

Sikhs Unable To Yield.

MR. JINNAH ON FEDERAL SCHEME.

MINORITIES SUB-COMMITTEE ADJOURNED "SINE DIE."

LONDON, January 14.

To-night's informal conversations regarding Sir. M. Safii's proposal centred round the Punjab and lasted four hours'. The Hindu-Muslim agreement was reached, but in the Sikhs were unable to yield, notwithstanding the fact that the difference has narrowed to practically one seat. —Reuter.

EARLIER MESSAGES

Sir M. Shafi's Proposal Discussed

LONDON, January 11.

Sir M. Shafi in the Minorities Sub-Committee recalled that it was over representation in the Punjab and Bengal that the previous negotiation had faded. He proposed, regarding the Punjab, that the Moslems through separate electorates should have 49 per cent. of the total seats of the whole house. As regards Bengal, they should have 46 per cent. of the seats, with the right to contest special constituencies in both the Provinces. The Moslems should continue to enjoy the present weightage in the Minorities provinces through separate electorates, and similar weightage should be given to the Hindus in Sind and Hindus and Sikhs in the North West Frontier Province. Joint Electorates may, hereafter, be substituted for separate electorates upon the desire of two-thirds of the representatives in any province concerned.

"FINAL OFFER."

Sir M. Shafi said that liberty to contest special constituencies as far as Bengal was concerned, would result at the most in Moslims securing one seat, namely, Dacca University, and possibly two in the Punjab. He added that this was their "final offer" and they were unable to make greater sacrifices.

SASTRI'S PRAYER.

Rt. Hon. Sastri declared "with profound good-will, this last offer may be accepted, provided our good friends in the Punjab and Bengal agree. He added "on behalf of our friends and on behalf of India they all loved and for the sake of peace", he appealed to their patriotism and begged them to accept the settlement which, in the circumstances, seemed the best approach to the problem.

Sardar Ujjal Singh on behalf of the Sikhs, demanded Sikh representation of at least 24 per cent. in the Punjab Council, but if the Hindus and the Moslims would accommodate the Sikhs of that basis, he would not stand in their way.

WILL IT LEAD TO PEACE?

Sir P. C. Mitter said he would accept the offer, if it would lead to peace in Bengal, but he was afraid, it would not lead to peace, and therefore he was unable to accept it.

THE HINDU VIEWPOINT.

Raja Narendranath pointed out that if the Muslims in the Punjab had 49 per cent., and the Sikhs 24 per cent., the Hindus would be left with 27 per cent., whereas on the population basis they should have 32 per cent. He asked why Hindu interests should be sacrificed.

Dr. Moonje felt that Sir M. Shafi was inspired by willingness to give and take, and if that inspiration was continued and was strengthened, proper accommodation would be at last within sight.

Dr. Moonje suggested that they should meet informally with the Premier as conciliator.

COMMITTEE ADJOURNED.

Mr. MacDonald adjourning the Committee "sine die", requested that those specially interested, like Mr. Ambedkar, should meet him privately.

Col. Gidney suggested that the small communities should have their "say" regarding the distribution of seats.—Reuter.

OBJECTION TO SPECIAL POWERS.

Mr. Jinnah On Federal Scheme

LONDON, January 10.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah in the course of a speech at yesterday's meeting of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee said that he had tried throughout not to prejudice the purely constitutional issue by unnecessarily dragging in the communal question.

Lord Sankey: "You have been entirely successful."

Mr. Jinnah said that he had applied his mind unbiassed to the communal question. He had always maintained that the Hindu-Moslem settlement was condition precedent to laying down of the constitution. Referring to the doubts regarding all-India Federation, Mr. Jinnah said that he had always maintained that they must have responsibility at the Centre, subject to transitional safeguards.

OBJECTION TO SPECIAL POWERS.

Dealing with the Federal Structure Sub-Committee's report, Mr Jinnah expressed dissatisfaction at the classification of subjects and other questions such as proportion of representation of Indian States, method of choosing representatives generally, and the fact that the relationship between the two Houses had not yet been determined. He disapproved the proposed financial safeguards and special powers of the Governor-General. He would only agree to the latter, in the event of the complete breakdown and grave emergency, when peace and tranquility of the country were endangered. Even then, he would give the Governor-General only executive powers but no power to legislate by Ordinances.

PRINCES AND NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION.

Mr. Jinnah thought that the Minister administering the reserved subjects should not vote either in the Cabinet or in the Legislature. The Defence should be a "Central" subject to be treated as "reserved" during the transitional period, but he pressed for a definite scheme to deal with the reconstitution and reorganisation of the Army, Indianisation and financial adjustments. Continuing Mr. Jinnah did not agree that the Executive should be defeated only by a specific majority of votes. The Princes should not have voice in the vote of no-confidence in the Executive.—Reuter.

REPORT OF DEFENCE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Question Of Indianisation

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The report of the Defence Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference contains two main resolutions:

(1) Defence of India must increasingly be the concern of the Indian people;

(2) Recommendations designed to give effect to it, like immediate steps to increase substantially the rate of Indianisation and early establishment of the Committee of experts, British and Indian, including States, to plan a training college in India for officers in all arms for the Indian Defence Services as also for State Forces.

The report requests that expert investigation should aim at the utmost reduction in the number of British troops in India.

Indian cadets should, however, still be eligible for Sandhurst, Woolwich and Cranwell. The Sub-Committee accepted the ruling that there was no necessity for specific declaration that no action should be taken to prejudice the power of the Crown to fulfil military obligations arising out of the Treaties with States, the Chairman undertaking that no Committee could in any way abrogate obligations and engagements. It was agreed that it was advisable to establish a Military Council including representatives of the States.

Mr. Jinnah dissented from the recommendation rgarding Indianisation desiring a clear indication of its pace.

INTEREST CENTRES ON INDIANISATION.

The introduction to the Sub-Committee Report declares that discussions mainly centred on Indianisation, and emphasises the importance of maintaining the British standard of efficiency in view of the paramount importance of not imperilling the safety of the country or weakening the Army. It also recognises the overriding importance of the Crown through the Committee of Imperial Defence which had responsibility not only to India but also to the whole of the Empire. The majority of the Sub-Committee considered that it was practically impossible to lay down the definite rate of Indianisation or anything likely to embarrass those responsible for defence and fetter the judgment and discretion of military authorities. The majority considered that the principle of Indianisation affected the Army as a whole and consequently the Sub-Committee was not qualified to express opinion on a highly technical question.

One section of the Sub-Committee, however, favoured a strong affirmation to the effect that complete Indianisation should be effected within specified time, subject to the efficiency and supply of suitable candidates from India, holding that the question involved only practical considerations. The difference of views being fundamental, the Sub-Committee decided to incorporate them in the report. The Chairman further undertook, when in pusuance of the Sub-Committee's resolutions, expert Committees were appointed, that they would take into consideration proceedings of the previous Committees, in particular those of the Military Requirements Committee of 1921 and the Indianisation of the Indian Army Committee of 1922. Sub-Committee's resolutions are subject to the foregoing.—Reuter.

Mac To Broadcast On Tuesday

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Mr. MacDonald will broadcast on Round Table Conference at 9-10 p.m. on 20th January talk which will be radiated by all transmitters.—Reuter.

"Times" Criticises Tories' Inertia.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

"The Times", in an editorial dealing with "Responsibility with Safeguards", expresses the opinion that it is regrettable that Conservatives should still feel unable to make any more constructive contribution for the moment than an expression of doubts and fears. Everyone must have doubts and fears, but to have nothing else is a sheer confession of bankruptcy. It is something, no doubt, that Lord Peel and Sir S. Hoare should record their "appreciation of the progress made" at the Round Table Conference, and their readiness to "cooperate" hereafter. It may even prove to be something that they have hesitated to put forward any concrete alternative proposals, for the result is that the policy of responsibility with safeguard holds the field.—Reuter.

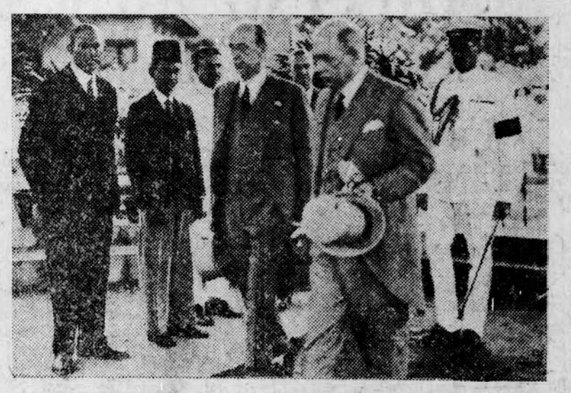
Indo-British Ties Strengthened

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Farzand Ali, the Imam of the London Mosque, gave a reception to the Round Table Conference delegates. He said that the Ahmadiyya movement had always worked for closer association between communities, peoples and nations for the benefit of humanity. He hoped that the minorities, while receiving justice from the major community, would not lag behind in the service of the Motherland, and trusted that an understanding would be reached between Britain and India which would contribute to the happiness of a large part of humanity.

"INDO-BRITISH TIES STRENGTHENED.

Mr. Isaac Foot declared that the Round Table Conference, whatever its outcome, had accomplished two things. It had stimulated interest of British in India and strengthened the Indo-British ties.—Reuter.



"Chronicle" Photo

Sir Frederick Sykes arriving to lay the foundation stone of the Indian Seamen's home at Musjid Bunder Road. (Right) Mr. W. H. Neilson Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust.

Bills Of Dinners Given To High Officials

... SUIT AGAINST R. T. C. DELEGATE. ...

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

The appeal arising out of the suit brought by Messrs. F. Peliti, caterers, against A. H. Ghuznavi, M.L.A., and now in London as delegate to the Round Table Conference, claiming Rs. 3,147, was heard before Justices C. C. Ghose and Pearson.

This was a suit for the recovery of the balance of price of food etc., supplied to Ghuznavi in pursuance of orders received from him on four occasions in 1924 and 1925 in connexion with public dinners given to some high officials. The plaintiff alleged that on December 14 and 19 1924 and on January 4 and April 12, 1925, he supplied food etc., to the order of Ghuznavi to Tune of Rs. 5,324, out of which he had received Rs. 2,676 from the defendant.

The defendant Ghuznavi admitted that of these four, the dinner supplied on the last day was done in pursuance of his order in his private capacity. The other three orders were given by him, not in his individual capacity but as one of the joint secretaries of the Reception Committee of which his brother Mr. A. K. (now Sir) Ghuznavi was one of the vice-presidents. The defendant stated that he had no personal liability as he had paid off the bill for the dinner given by him in his private capacity.

Mr. L. M. Basu, Subordinate Judge, Alipur, who heard the suit, dismissed it and this order was upheld on appeal by Mr. J. M. Pringle, District Judge, 24-Pergunas. Against this order, the plaintiff appealed to the High Court.

Mr. Rupendra Kumar Mitter appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. C. C. Biswas and Mr. Prafulla Chakravarti for Ghuznavi.

After some interesting discussion the matter was adjourned till January 26 to enable the parties to come to a settlement. Mr. Biswas then remarked amidst laughter: Let us now adjourn to the plaintiffs.

Justice Ghose: I have not heard that.—"Advance."

ANGLO-INDIANS AND REFORMS.

Burnham Wants Assurance From R. T. C.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Col. Gidney entertaining Lord Burnham at a luncheon at Chesterfield Gardens Club, expressed the Anglo-Indians' gratitude to him and to other members of the Simon Commission for consideration shown to the community in their Report.

Lord Burnham, replying, said that he did not desire to complain, but thought that it was the only occasion when there had been any recognition of the Simon Commission by any delegation to the Conference. He believed that unless special measures were taken, there would not be a single Anglo-Indian school left after ten years. He thought that it was useless to trust to statutory provisions, and hoped that the Round Table Conference would ensure that the Anglo-Indians' position in respect of education and services was safeguarded. He promised to do his utmost to help when the Bill was before Parliament.

Sir Provash C. Mitter urged concentration on securing provision for education.

Lord Zetland said that education constituted the great hope of Anglo-Indians; and urged the community to organise its own undertakings and secure for this purpose assistance both of India and Britain.—Reuter.

Sugar Crop Destroyed By Fire

LONDON, Jan. 15.

New York.—A message from Havana says that 675,000 arrobas of sugar (arroba is a Spanish weight approximately equal to 25 lbs) have been destroyed by fire in plantations in Oriente Province.—Reuter.

Wardhaganj Observes Hartal

(From Our Correspondent.)

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 14.

The entire town observes hartal in honour of the four prisoners of the Sholapur tragedy. All factories and schools are also closed down a procession will be taken out in the evening, public meeting will be held at night to protest against the Government's action.

JOINT ELECTORATE WITH RESERVATIONS

Gorakhpur Muslim's Cable To Premier

(From A Correspondent.)

GORAKHPUR, Jan. 14.

Messrs. Ismail Khanbhadur, M. L. C., Nesarullah, M. L. C., Shakirali, Barrister, Khan Bahadur Mohammad Zaki, Aghasibtain, Chhoteykhan, Mohammad Farooq, Mohammad Assraf, Mohammad Kaleem, Mohammad Muslim, Dr. Hafizullah, Abrarali, Faizaljalil, Aliasghar, Mohammad Junaid, Inamullah, Zahirulhassain, Sulaiman Ansari have cabled to the Prime Minister, Secretary of State for India, His Highness Aghakhan, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Mohammad Shafi and Mohammadali Jumait urging joint electorate with reservation.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM DEADLOCK

—:o:—

A Plea For Arbitration

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Rugby.—Three Hindu delegates, Dr. Moonje, Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Tambe in a letter to the "Times" again suggested that in view of the deadlock, the communal question should be handed over to arbitration. They suggest as suitable arbitrators the following names:—

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord Sankey, Mr. Gandhi, Professor Gilbert Murray and Professor de Maddariago.—B. O. W.

BELGAUM DISTRICT RAYAT CONFERENCE.

(From A Correspondent).

BELGAUM, Jan. 14.

It has been decided to hold the Belgaum District Rayat Conference at Shankeshwar on the 18th inst. under the presidentship of Siddappa Hosmani, a leading lawyer of Haveri. Mallappa Katti will be the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

All victims of the recent lathi charge are fast recovering.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

PICKETING PLEADER KILLED

—:o:—

"A" Class Prisoners Take "C" Class Food

COLLEGE PRINCIPAL ON HUNGER-STRIKE

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 13.

Arrests and convictions in the province continue. 8 lady volunteers have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment on a charge of picketing of foreign cloth shops. Picketing of foreign cloth shops at Ganjakhet, Nagpur has been withdrawn as the shopkeepers have agreed to seal their foreign cloth stock.

It is reported that the special privileges granted to the "A" class prisoners of Seoni, where Messrs. M. V. Abhyankar and Ravi Shanker Shukla, have been lodged, have been withdrawn. This is a sequel, it is further reported, to their not saluting the Deputy Commissioner, when he visited the jail. As a protest the leaders are taking "C" class food. It is rumoured that Mr. Abhyankar has been removed to the Damoh jail.

PICKETING PLEADER KILLED.

Mr. S. G. Gore, a promising pleader of Buldana was killed, it is alleged, by a brick bat thrown by a liquor shop owner, while picketing his shop. Mr. Gore with other volunteers went to picket the auction sales. When the intending bidders were being led he laid himself prostrate before the motor but was forcibly removed by the police. The contract of the liquor shop was taken by one Shivlal Kalal.

A number of arrests have been made in connection with a recent dacoity committed at Balaghat, district. A number of house searches were carried out during the last week. Messrs. G. M. Huddar, B.A., Hari Sadhu, Papamiya and V. V. Bhatvadeker have been arrested while the houses of Mr. Wadabhat and V. L. Ulabhaje (sub-Editor, Maharashtra) were searched. It is reported that some weapons were found in the houses of Sadhu and Kapamiya, but no articles alleged to have been stolen were found.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The session of the Indian Science Congress closed last week. The next session will be held at Bangalore under the presidentship of Prof. Kashyap of the Calcutta University. The Session was a complete success. The exhibition of scientific instruments was a centre of attraction. A number of lectures on scientific subjects were delivered by the distinguished scientists assembled.

COLLEGE PRINCIPAL HUNGER-STRIKES.

Mr. Kothare, Principal of the College of Fine Arts, who was convicted and sentenced for going on hunger strike at the gates of the College of Science, and who has since then been released, has, it is reported, again gone on hunger strike, with a view to dissuade the college students from continuing their studies, at a time when their services are so urgently needed by the nation.

Reports from the districts show that the death of Maulana Mahomed Ali cast a gloom throughout the province. Hartal was observed, and condolence meetings were held placing on record the heavy loss the country has sustained owing to to his death. The Nagpur Municipal Committee passed a condolence resolution during the last week.

Meetings are being held in the different district where resolutions are being passed requesting the goevrnment to remit all arrears of revenue in view of the economic distress and low prices of food stuffs.

Dr. Gilder, Heart-Specialist of Bombay who examined Dr. N. B. Khare declared that the doctor was suffering from Hypertrophy of the Heart and advised nourishing diet and quite rest.

LUCKNOW HINDI DAILY OFFICE SEARCHED

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(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 14.

The police raided the offices of a Hindi Daily 'The Anand' and The Sree Damodar Press, where the paper is printed, and the residence of Pandit Maheshnath Sharma, its editor, in conntcion with the alleged possession of a cyelostyl duplicator used in printing "Congress Bulletins". The duplicator was not traced in any of the places searched.

PT. B. PANDEY TRANSFERRED.

Pandit Badridutt Pandey Ex-M. L. C., of Almora an 'A' Class prisoner in the Gorkhpur jail, has been transferred to-day to the Bareilly District jail on the grounds of health.

10 WOUNDED IN LATHI CHARGE AT HAVERI.

15 Persons Arrested.

DHARWAR, January 14.

There was a lathi charge by police on a meeting at Haveri in Dharwar District, last evening. Haveri observed complete hartal yesterday in honour of Sholapur prisoners. At four in the afternoon a big procession of the citizens was taken out, which the police under Mamlatdar and officers held up. People formed another procession which was later joined by the former one, the police allowing it. Meanwhile the police arrested four persons including the local "Dictator" and concentrated their forces at the meeting place. On the procession terminating at the meeting the police put out gas-lights and made a lathi charge wounding about ten. Eleven more persons were arrested at the meeting place.

CALCUTTA OBSERVES HARTAL.

Pickets Jailed.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

As a protest against the execution of the Sholapur prisoners, the whole of the market including the Jute-Balers' Association, Calcutta, the Hessian, Exchange and Futures Markets remained closed to-day. The Indian quarters of the city observed hartal till afternoon.

Two Bengali women pickets were fined Rs. 100; or in default to undergo four months' simple imprisonment by the Third Presidency Magistrate for causing obstruction to coolies carrying foreign cloth.

Three male volunteers were fined Rs. 50 each, or in default, were sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment on a similar charge.

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT.

"Only Weapon To Win Political Freedom," Says Sjt. Thakkar.

(From A Correspondent.)

DABHOI, January 12.

Sjt. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society, came here from Baroda on the 10th instant at 1 p.m. Thousands of people had assembled at the railway station to receive him. He was taken in a procession to the residence of Sjt. Purshottamdas Modi, and was profusely garlanded on the way. About three to four thousand residents took part in the procession.

In the meeting, which was held at 3 p.m., Sjt. Thakkar exhorted the audience, which consisted of 5,000 men and 2,000 women, to get rid of foreign cloth. In the place of sixty to seventy crores of rupees worth of foreign cloth, per year, the present import was about one crore of rupees, but still it had the effect of binding their country in a tie of slavery to other foreign countries. What made him deplore the most was the infatuation of some of his countrymen for the foreign cloth at the expense of the starving millions of the motherland.

People shouted he said, "Long live the Revolution"; but without understanding its deep meaning. Revolution must be in all directions. Only political revolution would not make them happy. They were in need of social revolution first. They should reform their social customs. They should uplift the untouchables, and thus remove the black spot, which spoiled the fair name of Hinduism.

Concluding his speech, he opined that the weapon of boycott of all foreign cloth was the only one, which would tell upon the Britishers as well, and which would compel them to give India her political freedom.

Then Sjt. Chimanlal Desai moved a resolution of protest against the lathi charge at Baroda, which was unanimously passed.

Sjt. Thakkar left by the 5.30

Printed and published and edited for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Ag. Editor) at the "Bom-bay Chronicle" Press Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.